1	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
2	PUBLIC HEARING
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6	RE: DRAFT PERMIT RENEWAL AND MODIFICATION
7	PVT LAND COMPANY INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
8	WAIANAE, OAHU
9	and the state of t
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11	September 2, 2010
12	7:00 p.m.
13	Nanakuli Elementary School
14	89-778 Haleakala Avenue
15	Waianae, Hawaii 96792
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18	HEARINGS OFFICER: ANDREW W.L. TSEU
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21	REPORTED BY: SUE M. FLINT, RPR, CSR 274
22	Notary Public, State of Hawaii
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PUBLIC HEARING

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Good evening.

Today's date is September 2nd, 2010. The start time for this hearing is 7:02 p.m. The location is

Nanakuli Elementary School, at the cafeteria. The address is 89-778 Haleakala Avenue, Waianae, Hawaii 96792.

My name is Andrew Tseu -- last name is spelled T-s-e-u -- and I'm the hearing officer for the evening. I just want to maybe take care of some business first. For the UH game, USC 27, Hawaii 16 at half time.

On August 12, 2010, the public notice for this hearing was published in the Star-Advertiser newspaper. The public notice for this hearing states the following:

Notice of draft solid waste permit and public hearing for the PVT Land Company integrated solid waste management facility, Waianae, Hawaii.

The Hawaii State Department of Health invites public review and comment on the draft solid waste management permit for PVT Land Company integrated solid waste management facility in Waianae, Oahu.

On Thursday, September 2nd, 2010, at

Nanakuli Elementary School, DOH and PVT will meet the public to provide information and answer questions from six to seven p.m. and DOH will then hold a formal hearing from seven to 8:30 p.m. to receive testimony.

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DOH will receive and accept testimony through September 2nd, 2010. All written comments should be delivered at the hearing or submitted by September 2nd, 2010 via e-mail at PVTcomments@doh. hawaii.gov or by mail to DOH Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch, Attention: Mr. Steven Chang, P.E., 919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 212, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814.

Just a modification of this notice -there's going to be an extension of the written
comment period until September 7th, the close of
business. Also, after this hearing there will be
poster materials posted on the website. DOH will
also respond in a timely response to any comments or
written testimony after this hearing -- not
specifically after this hearing, but in the
following days.

Now, this hearing should abide by the following rules: The order people testify in will be as follows: Order will be determined by the

sign-in sheet. The first person listed to sign in and testify will be the first, the second person listed on the sheet and identified to be doing testimony will be the second and so on.

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Please ensure that you sign in and note you are testifying so that you may be called to testify. Before testifying, please state your first and last name and spell out your last name for the court reporter. If you're representing anyone, please state at that time who you are representing. The time limit for each testimony shall be two minutes. Two minutes is because of the number of people that need to testify. We want to make sure that everybody does have a chance to testify who has been identified. If there is any time going past, you may come back and if there's extra time you can testify after that a little more. Right now we're going to try and get this hearing done by nine p.m., which is 30 minutes later than the 8:30 closing time initially scheduled.

At this time I just want to make clear that the public hearing is for testimony only. This is not a debate, informational session or Q and A session. At this time can everybody please turn off your electronic devices or put it on silent or

vibrate?

1.1

Now let's begin. The first person to testify is Kevin Kondo.

MR. KEVIN KONDO: Thank you. My name is
Kevin Kondo. I represent a company called Honua
Power. We are a renewable energy power plant and
we're going to build an 11 megawatt power plant in
Campbell Industrial Park. This power plant is going
to use a gasification system to turn biomass and
waste materials into a synthetic gas that goes to a
boiler and the boiler makes steam. The steam turns
the turbine and the turbine makes electricity and we
sell the electricity to Hawaiian Electric.

This is what you guys have all been hearing about over the last couple years, ever since oil hit \$150 a barrel in Hawaii and everybody's electric bills jumped double, almost triple on the outer islands.

This kind of project that we did we started five years ago, in 2005. Our companies have waste handling experience and we have experience in high temperature technologies and we just decided to put the two together, because Hawaii has the highest waste disposal cost and the highest electricity rates in the whole country and we wanted to change

that ourselves. And before anybody was talking about renewable energy, we started on this project.

2.4

The whole renewable energy thing happened with the high price of oil. This project is going to use wood that comes from the PVT recycling operation, so PVT now has a place to take the wood that it didn't have before. Because before, they could pull out metal and send it to the metal recyclists. Now it's going to be able to pull out a lot more metal, a lot more concrete and a lot more — all the wood, and that's what we need for our fuel.

Our fuel is going to -- when our project is done -- in about four years we'll finish both phases. In about two years we'll finish the first phase. When our project is done, we're going to have offset maybe 177,000 barrels of oil every year. We'll make enough electricity for like 12,000 houses and we'll create 400 indirect jobs with our project.

Again, it's going to be in Campbell

Industrial Park and we plan to start -- break ground
this year. So I'm here to support the PVT recycling
operation because this is really the source of the
fuel, it's a resource for our community and we need
to use it.

HEARINGS OFFICER: Next would be Polly

Grace. Can I please remind everybody if they can

spell their last name for the reporter, please?

MS. POLLY GRACE: G-r-a-c-e, just like how you say it, Grace.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Thank you.

MS. GRACE: I talked with the Department of Health people. My concern was because of the health -- the health respect to our families. And when I talked to them, they answered all my questions. I don't have to go into detail about that.

But for environmental, I had a certification back in 1965. I went to the mainland because my husband had a portable toilet company and we went through the different chemicals that we use for our portable toilets, so I was certified as an environmental specialist. So when I talked to that girl -- and she answered all my questions. My concern is because of the health and welfare of all the children.

I've also talked to PVT and I was flabbergasted when I see what they did to their place. I see green lawns. I see trees. I only seen it in the picture. The last and first time I

went there was about two years ago and they said they did that two years ago. But hey, if renewable energy and everything can come, too, why not?

2.4

Any questions? No questions.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Next -- I apologize about this. Lily Cabinatan from Manamana Lines (phonetic).

MS. LILY CABINATAN: Cabinatan,
C-a-b-i-n-a-t-a-n. Lily. And I'm from Manamana
Lima, a non-profit organization.

and I'm a retired administrator with the Department of Education. I have lived here on the Waianae Coast for a long time. I attended Waianae Elementary, Nanaikapono Elementary and graduated from Waianae High School. I presently live in Maili. I'm a strong advocate for our Waianae Coast just because we have great people here who deserve a better way of life.

I understand you're all here today to let our community know what you are planning to do with your PFT landfill and I thank you for this opportunity to share with all of you my thoughts.

First of all, I want to thank you for your generosity for our high school graduates in the form

of scholarships and for donating to Nanakuli High School's performing arts program so they can achieve their goal of performing at the Fringe Festival in Scotland next summer, which is such an honor for them and for our community.

I am here today to educate all of you about several things concerning the living conditions of our people and community.

Number one, Hawaiians, Blacks, Hispanics have the highest rate of all the diseases such as diabetes, cancer, obesity and high blood pressure, to name the most deadly ones, in the state.

Number two, Our Waianae coast is inhabited by the most Hawaiians in our state.

Number three, Landfills are toxic to our community, affecting the air that we breathe, the water we drink and much more. Everything today is toxic, from the food we eat, which is full of preservatives, to computers, to TVs, to the exhaust from our cars. You name it, we are being constantly bombarded with toxins and free radicals all day long. However, when you put a landfill in the area, the level of toxicity is elevated to the highest level imaginable.

So to begin with, our Hawaiian community

is not too healthy, especially if they already have some of the diseases I listed earlier. Then you put a landfill in the area which will definitely contribute to the shorter life span and unhealthy one at that of these people.

I am here today to ask for your kokua in the form of a million dollar grant to help fund our non-profit organization Healthy is Wealthy program, which consists of four components: Number one, assessment and evaluation; number two, nutrition education; number three, individualized wellness plans; number four, wellness maintenance and sustainable living plans.

The program's target group which will benefit from these services and products will be all the residents that reside in the immediate impact area of your landfill, Nanakuli Homestead, Puu Heleakala, Helelua, Mohihi, Auyoung, Princess Kahanu, Garden Groves, Hakimo, and Paakea and Lualualei.

This idea came about from a very prominent person in our community who lives right in the direct line of your landfill, Mr. George Paris. I thank him for this. I have our grant proposal and I hope you will seriously consider it at this time

because time is of the essence in executing this program. A lot of people from these communities have already gone to heaven and a lot more are seriously ill.

The truth of the matter is, if our community is unhealthy and doesn't have enough antioxidants to neutralize the toxins and free radicals which are attacking them daily, these toxins and free radicals from the landfill and elsewhere start eating at your DNA and cells, causing mutations such as cancers and other diseases. You get antioxidants from eating fresh fruits and vegetables daily and consuming supplements and nutrient drinks full of antioxidants.

I thank you for your time here and I look forward to hearing from you.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Next would be Abraham Kilakalua.

MR. ABRAHAM KILAKALUA: Hi. My name is Abraham Kilakalua. My concern is the transportation. The truckers that are coming into our area, it's possibly dangerous, damaging our roads because of overloaded, the weight on the truck. And our roads is always screwed up. It has

been for a while. So what can PVT do for the community as far as maintaining our roads? That's my question. What can they do for us? Can they put some money in to help the city and -- because our city ain't got no money. Our state ain't got no money. The truckers are damaging the road. The truckers --

I'm in the trucking industry. I'm a trainer and I train people to get CDL. And I watch them coming in and they -- they're endangering the pedestrians, they're endangering our traffic. It's not the problem of the dump. It's the problem of the truckers coming in. That's the problem. Okay. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Next would be Roberta Searle.

MS. ROBERTA SEARLE: Aloha kakou. My name is Roberta Searle, S, as in Sam, e-a-r-l-e, and I represent Manamana Lima, as well, and I would highly suggest you put a second chair here and call up the other person that needs to speak so we can expedite our hearing.

First of all, I'd like to say that for 25 years PVT has not been seriously inspected or even had any serious fines assessed against them, as

opposed to Waimanalo Gulch. Economics should never take precedence over health and safety concerns. I don't think any of you here who work for PVT and the Department of Health would accept or even tolerate a PVT landfill in your backyard.

The only reason PVT made any kind of contribution to the community was because they were aware of the fact that this hearing was coming up. All the past years, they have never done anything for this community. For what they have done in destroying this community, they have never given back to this community.

I know that PVT has requested the

Department of Health to mine buried trash. And I

fully agree with the first gentleman that spoke that

there's merit in renewable energy products and

this company that's starting in Campbell, what

they're wanting is to mine the buried wood that's

filled with contaminants from PVT. PVT will then

shred it on PVT's site and transport that shredded

material to the renewable energy site at Campbell.

Take it straight to Campbell. You shred it there. Don't shred it here in our backward.

Lastly, I am not opposed to waste-toenergy, but PVT continues to burden our community under the guise of waste-to-energy operations. Now,
I understand the Department of Health has hired a
toxicologist. The toxicologist says according to
the report that she would not hesitate to live
there. I challenge you to buy a house there and
live there.

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In the toxicology report, item 7-3-3, it says estimation of exposure dose. I quote:
Uncertainty was introduced in analytical results from the bulk samples as known quantities of arsenic was added evaluated by the laboratory. I quote:
Additional uncertainty is also introduced by assuming non-detected laboratory results as present at one-half the sample reported unit. In reality -- still quote -- this may over or underestimate the actual concentration of the contaminant in the sample.

Now, oddly enough, they were not able to give us copies, but I sat down and I looked through it and this is what I gleaned from it. To end the quote: This introduces uncertainty in the assessment.

So Department of Health cannot say that they have done a thorough job and that we're safe.

Lastly, quote: Furthermore, the remaining

lifetime of the landfill would probably not approach the estimated duration of lifetime for the residents or for the employees.

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We adopted five children. My youngest is five years old. When she was a year old she was mis-prescribed some medication. The pharmacist erroneously listed two and a half teaspoons when it should be half teaspoon. For five years -- I mean, for five days I gave her the two and a half teaspoons three times a day. She got very, very When I took her to the doctor, the doctor immediately called the Center for Disease Control. Center for Disease Control called Kapiolani Hospital and told Kapiolani Hospital there's two kinds of toxic poisoning; one is when you ingest it all at once, the second kind is when you're exposed to it over a long period of time. The worst is the second, when you're exposed to it over a long period of time, and that's happening with PVT. We're being exposed to all these toxins over a long period of time and it may be that we're dying right now, but there's no statistics to prove that. But the statistics prove that all these contaminants are not good for the human body.

And Department of Health, shame on you,

because your job is to protect the public and you are not.

2.0

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: I just want to remind everybody that in order for everybody to testify and for us to finish at 9:00, we're really going to have to keep strictly with the two-minute time limit. I don't want to interrupt anybody, but if I have to, I may.

What I'm going to be doing next is I'm going to be calling up the two next people and if the second person can just come up and be ready to testify.

ANONYMOUS (from Audience): Where's your timekeeper? You should have been consistent.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: At this time, I do not want to interrupt anybody, but right now because there's so many people testifying, I'm going to have to keep it to two minutes.

Larry, would you mind timing it for me?

Next would be Patty Teruya. I'm sorry. I could not read that. I apologize.

And then the next one would be Kimo Kelii.

MS. PATTY TERUYA: First of all, I wanted to thank Mr. Larry Lau and the Department of Health for being here. This is their first public

community hearing in our Waianae coast regarding the PVT landfill. I need to thank the neighborhood board for being very persistent in writing letters to the Department of Health to come up and speak on any kind of concerns regarding the PVT landfill. So thank you for having this public hearing this evening.

Aloha. Patty Kahanamoku Teruya, chair of the Nanakuli Neighborhood Board 36. And I will share the neighborhood board's position of not supporting any expansion or modifications to the PVT landfill located at Nanakuli, Oahu. We, the board, are strongly opposing any operation of PVT landfill, and also, no new landfills along the Waianae coast. This is the board's position and as the chair I'd like to share this position on record.

Thank you very much.

MR. KIMO KELII: Aloha, community. My name is Kimo Kelii. First of all, on the record, I'm adamantly opposed to PVT's request to recover and recycle materials for feedstock for a planned waste-to-energy facility including reclaiming materials by mining previously buried construction and demolition waste in parts of the landfill, of existing asbestos disposal area and to accept wood,

furniture, tires and mattresses for recycling after an off-site receiving facility is permitted.

Bottom line is these are the following reasons why I oppose the State of Hawaii Department of Health approving PVT landfill's request to change their current permit license to include the several new hazardous and unsafe activities at their site.

You know, I had to do my homework and go on line and investigate, do some research on Mr.

Lau, the attorneys for PVT, the owners of PVT, even to find what is the mission of the Department of Health solid and hazardous waste branch, and as I looked at the mission, it says to protect Hawaii's lands from pollutants that endanger people and the environment and to rehabilitate contaminated land. This is their mission. And it goes on to cite other things like prevent releases of hazardous substances and contaminants into the environment, which -- basically, this is what they're recommending; that they want to dig up all of these materials. So I'm reading the mission and I'm going --

And finally, another part of their mission: To provide technical assistance, education and outreach to not only the regulated community, like PVT, but also the general public. As I was

talking to the toxicologist, there has never been any education in this community as to all these different types of contaminants. So my problem is they don't even follow their own mission.

Right now I oppose this. PVT was give a petition with over 100 people signing it that live in that impact area. I gave it to Mr. Steven

Joseph, and in March 2009, I even gave him seven claims which total over 34 thousand something dollars. He couldn't even -- to this day he's never met with any of those people who have had their homes sustained with damage. When you go in this area, the mauka side of their homes are all red dirt, the makai side is the actual color of the homes. They've never walked through the community to see this kind of damage.

The Department of Health has done absolutely nothing and even inside of the congressional --

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Time's up.

MR. KELII: Wait. You went let the other people talk long, so you're not going to stop me. You should have been consistent from the get-go. You were not consistent.

So anyway, the 1986 amendments -- this is

federal law -- they have published regulations to require PVT to demonstrate financial capacity to pay for remediation and clean-up in the event of their release and to compensate third parties for resulting damages. Since 2009 to now, these -- in fact we have the residents here who have sustained damages to their homes. PVT has done -- and it's a congressional law -- and DOH has done nothing to enforce that.

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Now, this is the question I had for the toxicologist. I told her point blank, You're an expert in the field, can you quarantee me -guarantee now that all these items they're going to be digging up with arsenic -- because a lot of the wood was in lumber that the military used for all the play apparatus that they had all over the island, the military bases. We have tons of bases. When they found out there was arsenic in the lumber, they had to destroy all the playgrounds and it's all They want to dig up all this lumber with in PVT. arsenic, and I asked her, Can you guarantee me that none of these fibers are going to be released in the air where all the children play? You know what she told me? Well, we cannot quarantee anything. Even Mr. Lau said he cannot guarantee anything. So what

the heck is that?

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I'm almost done. We all live on an Somehow, some way we're all related or island. intertwined by various connections. For example, Mr. Lau and the PFT -- one of their attorneys graduated from Harvard University. So I see that as, oh, Harvard, Harvard, good friends. Well, the reason why I mention this is my sister is a Department of Health inspector. She's my sister. She lives in this community. My question to Department of Health is: Because of her relationship to us, to me, the number one person who want to shut PFT down, because she's related to me and she's a DOH inspector, does that mean that she cannot inspect the landfill? If there is nothing to hide, they have no violations, they have everything operating in compliance, there is no threat to have my sister inspect that site. In fact, I think we should have a community person inspecting that site.

Number five, I do not trust the state with monitoring a state-licensed landfill. Considering the fact that this landfill is the only landfill of its kind that accepts all the federal, all the state, all the city, all the private construction -- this is the only landfill that accepts every type of

construction and demolition waste on this island.

So to me, I don't know how Department of Health can sleep at night when all of this waste is just a frisbee throw away from the kids, from the residents.

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And finally, only this year -- because this is an election year -- was I able to tell Karen Awana that she needed to draft a resolution or bill to require a state-licensed landfill to operate under the same standards -- Waimanalo Gulch has to have a public hearing. Waimanalo Gulch has to go through all these stringent -- that's why if you check it out, Waimanalo Gulch has tons of violations. You know that state landfill hardly get any. You know why? The state policing themselves. Bottom line is, we're not idiots in this community. Okay? (Inaudible - audience disruption.) Our legislators are not protecting us. They can create bills and laws to require the same kind of monitoring Waimanalo Gulch has to go through, and at our last forum all of the candidates said, Hey, we'll propose legislation to make PVT -- require them -- right now they weren't even required to have this meeting tonight. Thanks to our board, thanks to many community residents, they're here tonight.

23 1 Maybe they can get some sleep. I don't know. Bottom line is what is the worst kind of 2 waste; municipal waste or construction demolition? 3 To me, they're both toxic. They're both not good 4 for our community. But to think one is okay than 5 the other? A'ole. Bottom line is the state has 6 done a pathetic job of taking care of the people in 7 the community. Move this landfill to where you 8 9 live, Mr. Lau. MS. KAULANA BENAVIDES: Aloha mai kakou. 10 My name is Kaulana Benavides. I am here to say 11 please say no to more PVT landfill. Look at me. Ι 12 want to live long enough to have children and 13 grandchildren like you, Mr. Lau. Mahalo. 14 15 HEARING OFFICER TSEU: I just want to remind everybody that there is a two-minute limit. 16 17 If people are going to go over, it may take into other people's time. We're already accommodating 18 19

the community by extending the hearing to 9:00, which is a half hour --

ANONYMOUS (from Audience): I'll give him No worries. my two.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Next will be Kauiiohi Kaleikalii.

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ANONYMOUS (from Audience): Didn't hear

you.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: I'm sorry. I

cannot -- it's spelled K-a-u-i-i-o-h-i Kaleikelii.

ANONYMOUS (from Audience): What is the first name?

6 HEARING OFFICER TSEU: I really can't read
7 it. It's 89-107 Nanaikala.

ANONYMOUS (from Audience): It's Kaanohi.
HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Okay. Thank you.

And the next after that would be Marti Townsend.

MS. KAANOHI KALEIKINI: Kaanohi Kaleikini,

like Danny.

Aloha. First of all, I'd like to stay

that the two-minute testimony limitation -- you need to take a look at that again, because when you ask our community come out to speak, it takes a lot from our people to come out, and we speak from our na'au, and when we do, we cannot limit it to two minutes.

We do not. And what has happened before is when they couldn't -- we couldn't limit ourselves to two minutes, they just -- the state ended up staying until one or 2:00 in the morning, because when you ask us to come out and the community does, then you guys better come out, too, and put out for us. And

what you're asking here of our people is huge.

Okay? So you should and you better expect to stay
here longer than 9:00 or 9:30. You guys have a

nerve to ask us to limit our mana'o to two minutes.

And first I'd like to say when I walked in I spoke to -- I think it was Steven Chang over here, and I was concerned about the water and how they can prove that our water is not being contaminated, the ocean water, that the contamination is not flowing out to the ocean. And I didn't really -- I didn't get a satisfactory answer, and he said that they sent inspectors out to the site once a year. That's -- that's hardly enough. And, of course, they let the people know, they let PVT know when they're coming. So, of course, they're going to follow -- make sure all the requirements are in order when they do come out for inspection. So that needs to be addressed, I think.

And in talking to that gentleman there, I was more than concerned about the dust that flies through the air around there and about the cancer rate that he says would affect a small percentage of the community. But then in asking him how they can guarantee that, because there has never been a study about how people in the communities have been

affected by cancer by breathing the dust from this landfill --

this landfill -- permit to continue operations, I would like to seek a study of the cancer rate in this area, because there's a huge residential community right below this landfill and the dust goes that way. So I need to really see and understand that the people in this community is not being affected by the dust. I would like to know that the people are not dying from cancer that is coming from the dust from this landfill. I really need to know this and understand this. So I would like to seek a study, because I understand from that gentleman there that there has never been one and there really needs to. That's it. Mahalo.

MR. KAMUELA ENOS: Aloha. My name is Kamuela Enos. I'm taking Marti Townsend's time. Aloha mai kakou. Even though I'm from Makaha, Nanakuli is still our backyard and we face everything with you guys. Mahalo for having me speak on you guys' aina. Mahalo.

A little bit about me -- I'm born and raised Waianae. My dad is Eric Enos at Ka'ala Farms and I was raised practicing traditional ways of

living. I then used that to get my bachelor's in Hawaiian studies and my master's in urban and regional planning at UH Manoa and now I work on the farm, from Waianae to college.

To me, as a planner and as a kalo farmer and all these different things, we shouldn't be at this meeting. There's never going to be a meeting in Kailua where a bunch of people come and say, We don't want a dump here, and it's because historically, through the research, wherever dumps are placed, they're always near the poor people, people of color and indigenous people. It's never around rich people. It's always with consultants who walk in with nice cards and really fancy presentations, but there's no way in hell they'd ever have these things in their backyard, no matter how well it's done, no matter how significant the technology is.

And the problem is that when you put a dump in the community, what does that tell the people of the community? What are they worth?

Yeah? I try not to be mad. I try to be respectful, because I understand the process.

But you know that we have an organic farm in Waianae that's doing almost a million dollars a

year, sending kids to college. You know that you have a high school that's doing a program, a multi-media program that's now the top -- fastest growing business in Hawaii, Makaha Studios. You have all the opportunity to create businesses in your backyard that make a lot of money, send kids to college. Think back to the traditions of the ancestors where there's mo'olelo or mahi'ai or fishermen.

But when you put dumps in the middle of everything, you're no longer able to do that.

You're no longer able to be an innovative community.

You always keep yourself in a place where you guys always gonna be poor, always dumped upon, and everybody's gonna look at you as Waianae the dump town, Waianae the homeless town and everything.

No matter where they put this dump, we'll be on it and we'll be working every single day with a yes for what we do want in our community, along with you guys saying no, what we don't.

I appreciate your guys' time. Mahalo.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Next would be Father Alapaki Kim and then Floreen Kaopua.

FATHER KIM: I'm Father Alapaki Kim, K-i-m. Aloha kakou. I know I'll be under two

minutes. I just wish to state that I'm against the continuation of, much less the expansion of the PVT landfill. Even though there seems to be no statutes in Hawaii concerning the distance the landfill can be from private homes and businesses, I think it's a travesty that the PVT landfill abuts a large portion of Nanakuli homes and businesses.

In a recent study done, it was found that there was seven potential sites for landfills, all of which were located on the Waianae coast. I think this is environmental racism. After reading the signs around the room, especially on that side, I have come to the conclusion that since the risk to health is so minuscule, that the hills behind Hawaii Kai should be considered as an optimal site for the landfill. PVT can abut houses there.

Also, at one time Kapaa Quarry was the location of the landfill, in Kailua. No one lives around the quarry and if the landfill is so environmentally safe, it should have no adverse effect on the wetlands of Kawainui. Oh. I guess I forgot both Kailua and Hawaii Kai are both affluent areas and are more likely to litigate than are the people of Nanakuli and the rest of the Waianae coast.

This whole consideration of the possible seven landfill sites on the Waianae coast and of the existence and of the considered expansion of PVT is environmental racism, especially considering this coast already has Makua Valley, Lualualei, the electric plant and Waimanalo Gulch. Since Waimanalo Gulch is already here, PVT landfill needs to be shut down. Let some other area on Oahu take their turn at hosting a dump.

MS. FLOREEN KAOPUA: Aloha. My name is Floreen Kaopua, last name Kaopua, K-a-o-p, as in Peter, u-a.

I am here for many important reasons.

One, first of all is because I've been a Nanakuli resident all my life. I'm also here because I'm a mother of three, and I'm here because the PVT landfill now borderlines our church where I attend. I attend the Nanakuli Baptist Church, and for a long time it's already been a problem. A lot of the dust has always come over and when we volunteer, we go up to our church grounds and we clean the inside of our church. I mean, just wiping one of the jalousies or louvers and you can fill up a whole cup and that's all dust, dust alone. Where our children play on the basketball courts out there by our church

grounds, it can rain, and not even hard -- when it rains out there, it just fills our whole basketball court full of mud and dirt. And all of our requests to get any kind of assistance for the clean-up all falls on deaf ears.

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And as a mother, you know, I'm here to say it's important to be here and I'm here -- actually, I took off from work to be here, because that's how important it is, and I feel that it's important to stand up for what you believe in, which means loss of wages. I'm sure you folks already understand the economy is bad. I think I wrote a song for it. teach my kids the song every day. But I tell you aside from just being here to share how important it is to stand up against the PVT, I also want to state as a Nanakuli resident -- all my life I've been I'm also a graduate of Nanakuli. I'm a Golden Hawk. I graduated 1998. And also, I tell you, I want to say -- I've never heard anything this sugar-coated so much as to -- I can tell you one thing; you can find me out on the street, you'll see me stopping the manapua man occasionally. You'll also see me out there shopping the supermarkets. But there's one thing that you won't see me doing. It's standing here asking you for any kind of money,

let alone a million dollars. Because I'm going to stand here and say Nanakuli ain't for sale and we won't ever be for sale. I appreciate whatever grants were given for the schools. I tell you -- you can never sugar-coat something like that. It's almost as bad as putting nipples on 40-ounce liquor and then sugar-coating or chocolate covering cocaine. To me that's wrong. Poison we don't need in our neighborhood. I'm here against the PVT landfill. Mahalo.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Next will be Jackie Ku and Dolly Naiwi.

MS. JACKIE KU: Aloha. First of all, this mike is junk. Second of all, I want to say that I wish we could have it at a more bigger place where it's not too congested and it's hot. And second of all -- next thing is UH playing tonight, so, you know, the score is 27-16, so everybody know now. USC is winning.

I not --

MS. KU: Yes. Everybody know me already.

I'm not in favor of any landfill in this
-- I not in favor of any landfills in this
community, period. And already our community like a

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Jackie Ku?

Nanakuli -- and to have testimony here is one of the best things that ever happened in this community, because I hate to go to Honolulu Hale, because you guys don't live in this community, bottom line. And it stinks, it's health hazard and I'm not for any landfill in Nanakuli, period. You want to build something, build a regional park. That's what I'm for.

MS. DOLLY NAIWI: Dolly Naiwi, N-a-i-w-i.

Aloha everybody. I'm sorry if I don't face you guys, but I gotta face the people because — you know these 18 truck — wheeler trucks that drive through? Okay. It's a four-mile stretch from that landfill right out and it's the people of Nanakuli that gets the impact of everything. This PVT landfill is not good and not well for the people of our community. The trucks are not passing through Maili, Waianae and Makaha. It's only through here. Now, it's bad enough that they use the roads, and it's being fixed right now by Okada Trucking, who I'm going to say — Okada Trucking has not helped our community with the traffic. It's really bad.

But with this landfill, it's not a good

place for our people. I'm sorry to say one of our big advocates from that community right behind of the landfill, he was hospitalized in the hospital. I think he's out of it right now. But the landfill is not good for our people. Our indigenous people here in the community does not need a landfill. In fact, I don't even hear of any landfill that's applying for opening up land on their side. It's just this one. If Waimanalo dump should close, we're not going to have any alternative, and I'm going to say that's where the rubbish is going to go. Okay?

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Now, they have a lot of money to give.

Yes, they do. They're helping out with

scholarships. They're helping out our drama club.

But that's not enough to bring back people who

possibly has died from living there all these years.

I went to several people who lived there -- to their

funerals, and it was -- it's not well. In fact,

maybe they should have filed a class action suit.

Okay. So now that we're given the chance to voice our concerns for this landfill, we shouldn't have this landfill extension. I don't even know how they got the permit in the first place without a fair hearing. And like my niece said

before me, this is just sad that we have to have a hearing in this small little cozy-lozy area, but -- our high school would have been a better place for parking, for kupunas, for restrooms, for everything.

You know, so with that being said, our health is most important. The future generations of our kids -- I teach at Nanakuli High School. I'm an educator. And I really feel so deep in my heart for the people of Nanakuli. I moved here in 1950. I live in Waianae now. My children live here in the Nanakuli area. And I ask all you people here, please, please, don't go for that extension. We need to stop it and stop it now. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Next would be Carolyn Fetu, Nelson Tuitele. Is Carolyn Fetu -ANONYMOUS (from Audience): She's coming.

MS. CAROLYN FETU: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I hope you all can hear me. I just want to say that, yes, I am against the landfill, and the only reason why I'm against it -- or one of the reasons is because all my cousins live here in Nanakuli. I live in Waianae. And I see my cousins and I see their children and I would like to see them to grow up. I would like to see my future children to grow up in the Nanakuli area. And I

don't see that happening with all this going on with this landfill. And I just want to say no to the landfill. So thank you.

MR. NELSON TUITELE: Good evening everybody. My name is Nelson Tuitele. I'd like to make it short and sweet, because I know there's a lot of people here. I'm disagreeing in having any landfill being put back here. I feel, you know, they keep putting dump sites out on the leeward side and it needs to stop. That's the bottom line. We don't need no extensions, no more landfills, no more nothing down this side, anything to do with garbage or any kind of waste. Because I feel like they're using our side as the dumping site. Why can't they bury the stuff over in Hawaii Kai and all these other places, you know? So thank you.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Next would be Hanalei Aipoalani and then Irene Baker.

MR. HANALEI AIPOALANI: Aloha. Hanalei Aipoalani, A-i-p-o-a-l-a-n-i. I think I wrote legibly.

You know, to our community I stand on the testimonies of those that came before me that do not wish to see an extension occur in our community. It is a travesty that we have to face a landfill that

abuts our residences. And I truly hope that the

Department of Health will continue to come out and
work with our community, because we have to find
another location for PVT or any other landfill.

When people get sick and it's because they have unknown upper respiratory ailments and then they pass away of unknown causes and they all live within 50 to 250, 500 feet of the landfill, that speaks volumes. So I would encourage the toxicologists to go back and review the data. Go back and look at what you're bringing to the community, because it doesn't make us feel comfortable. You just lost public trust. We here have to live in the community. We have to --

Like they said, like Flo and those who spoke earlier, we have children that are growing up. I have three, two are five years old and I have a son who's 19 months. This is our 'aina ho'opulapula. If we cannot protect and preserve the very land that will nurture and house us, then how can we sustain our community? So shame on you folks. Shame on the state for allowing this license and the permit to have occurred in the first place. We all should come together, force this pass of a class action suit, regardless of what, you know,

happens from this event, because it needs to be shut down regardless. And we have to take the action as a community. So let's (inaudible - audience disruption) priority. That's my testimony. I thank everybody for coming out to participate. Mahalo.

MS. IRENE BAKER: Good evening. My name is Irene Baker. By now we all know, PVT, we don't want you, we don't want you here on the Waianae coast. I think that's been stated loud and clear. I live on the homestead. Right now I have grandchildren now and I'm a Handi-Van driver, and what I see daily is the trucks that's ripping 'em in, you know. And I know bruddahs, sistahs, you get your job. You're going where you gotta go for dump all that rubbish, but yeah, we no like 'em in our backyard. We no like 'em already. Dangerous when they're coming through, you know, our homes.

Not only that, environmentally it's not good for our community and, yeah, we no like 'em in our backyards. We no like 'em in our homes. So please -- great you have stuff, you know, in place you want to recycle. Find a new area and practice it there, you know. Leave our community alone. And that's what I wanted to say. Mahalo.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Next two would be

Tiare Kaopua and then Donald Chung, Junior.

and I'm here on behalf of my family and I wanted to say that one of my concerns is our church is located by -- right in front of the landfill and like my auntie said, there has been a lot of dust and toxic that's come into the community, as well as our church, and I don't think it's good for us, the babies, the elderly people who attend our church, and I don't think you guys should have the extension for this. Thank you.

MR. DONALD CHUNG: Aloha. Who is from the health department? Raise your hand. No shame. You folks, are you folks ready for take responsibility for medical, medicine? How about (inaudible).

My name is Donald Chung, C-h-u-n-g, Jr.

Are you ready for take responsibility for medicine, health care? How's about funeral planning? How's about taking care of us from Honokai Hale all the way to Hakimo, what's in between. The dust -- already the environmental -- the environment is already -- it's in the air all these germs. I just took my wife out of the hospital because of her lungs. The medicine, I need to purchase all that kind stuff, yeah. But we need

to take care of this dump. I don't want this dump here. I want this dump to Hawaii Kai, where it belongs — to share in the other islands, all around the island. Give 'em them. Give 'em to them. Time for us to take care of our health. And I think you guys should be taking the responsibility for taking care of the people that lives here, paying everything for them, free, like how they pay for everybody, free, should be free.

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Because you guys test the PVT, the germs is all in the environment already. If we have the east, the south winds, you cannot see with your naked eye, but you can see the dust flying. When the school lights is on, I can see, I can see the pollution in the air already, and it's hitting my wife and my wife is getting bad. I just took her out today.

And I think they should shut down this dump, shut down PVT, shut down Waimanalo Gulch and take it someplace else. Go put 'em in Honolulu Hale. Take it over there. Give it back to them. Enough already. Enough is enough. Time for the state to start taking care of our health. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Next would be

Milaielehu Jelis and Pearl Key.

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MS. PEARL KEY: My name is Pearl Key. Na Kupuna o Tribunal.

You know, the sustainability program going on, but look like by the time we get sustainability they gonna wipe us Hawaiians out, and the thing is Waianae have the most Hawaiians in the whole world. The last of us is home here in Waianae. Okav? these people are precious. We're precious people. Get aloha in us something tremendous, I know. Okay. The love of our people is great. If you thinking about you no care about wiping out this kine people, you better think twice. This is a people gonna come out in the end with the aloha. Okay? Only our love gonna stand. You better take care our people. Take care, because something great gonna happen for this world with these people with the kind of aloha they get. They get promise in them they gotta fulfill and only can be fulfilled with love, and these people get it. No take this away from the world. This is tough people. You just don't know it. They just don't know that they carry kine mana, so please, listen to this. I get one (inaudible) going around about the kumulipo. You guys should pick 'em up and see where the Hawaiians going. Okay?

But stop and start -- gotta stop already, because gonna get -- lot of things going to come out way beyond this. Going to be obsolete. Okay. Something really heavy coming on pretty soon and the world gonna be running on energy. That's what the whole new trip is about, energy. Communities all over the world, but they know Hawaii get the most energy in the whole world, and this energy has to be tapped and it's gotta be tapped before you guys tap us out. You know what I mean? This mana gotta be tapped before you guys think about tapping us out. Because we love you guys, too. Okay? We love everybody. Thank you.

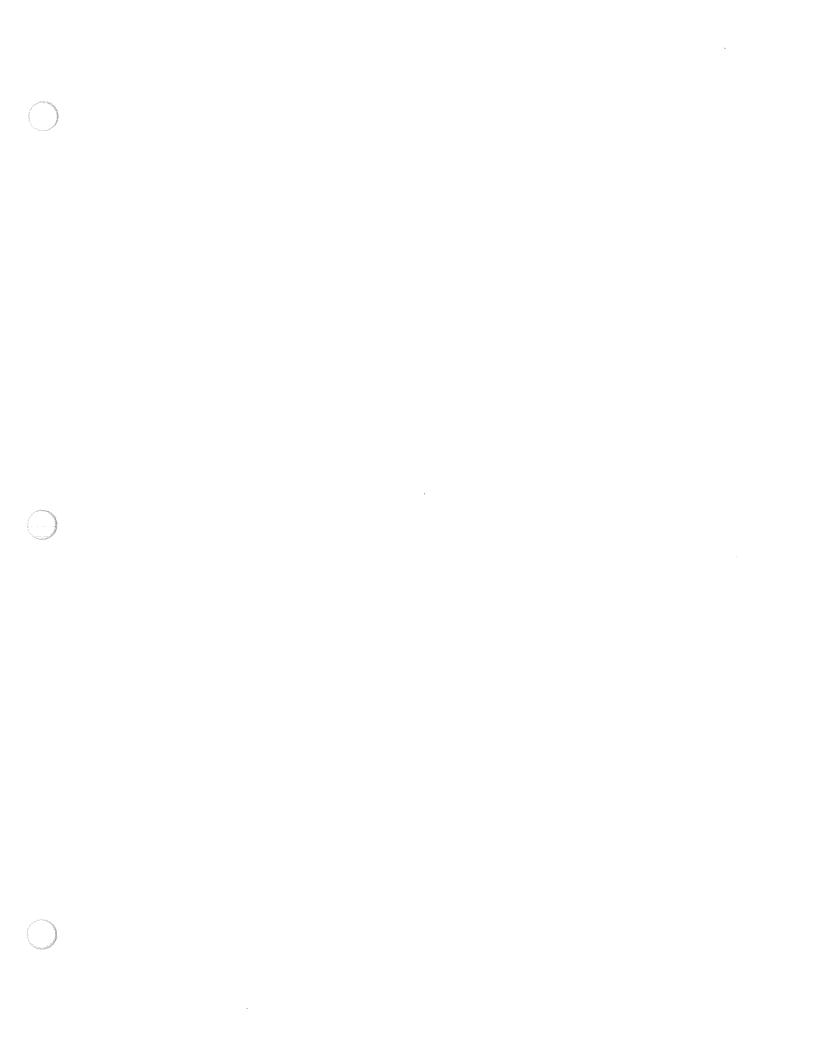
MS. PEARL TAYLOR: Aloha, everyone. My name is Pearl Kaihi Taylor. I'm a homesteader all my life at Pua Avenue and I attended Nanakuli school and I have lot of grandparents and classmates here. I want to read something that I put together last night, my concerns.

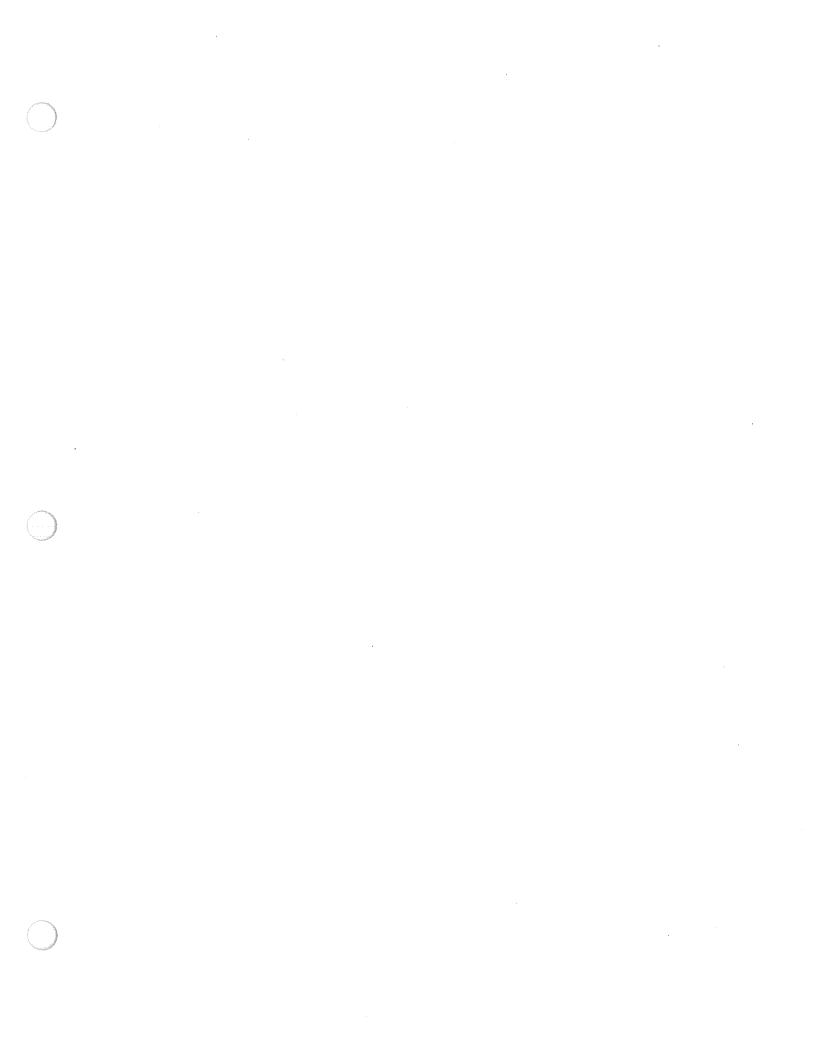
My family and I live below the PVT landfill. Our community begins along the boundary line of PVT and down to Farrington Highway. We are now the victims of government negligence. They are the reason that allowed all this to happen from the start. At one time we enjoyed the peace and quiet

and the view of the beautiful mountains. We would go out on our balcony and relax and have dinner, have pupu and beer and enjoy the breeze. Not anymore. Today, the noise from the landfill and the trailer trucks can be heard from my home every day. The loud banging noise often could be heard over the fence along the boundary as they continue with their demolition.

We are now -- we are downwind from the PVT. We suffer from the poison winds and dust every day and every night. From Maaloa Street, where we live, we now look up and see a manmade mountain 75 to about 100 feet high at the PVT. On some days we are able to see the dust spread, and whenever we have a windy day, it's worse.

I have called several agencies with no follow-up response. At one of our community meetings we were told by the state health department that the current laws are so vague that PVT can continue doing what they are doing. Today we have more concerns. This request to renew and modify PVT's permit -- besides the asbestos and other toxic buried into the ground at the PVT, we now have a bigger problem, liquid waste. Is this medical waste, medical waste from all the hospitals and





other medical facilities? Can you imagine what we have to live with if that is so? I became really concerned when one day I saw Unitek truck come out of PVT landfill. Now tell me what else we have to live with. As for the permit to mine previously buried material on construction of demolition waste, this will surely and seriously affect our community. We will be breathing this air in addition to the noise. God help us.

And in closing, I have some photos here that I took from my yard and on Maaloa Street of the dust from the landfill from where I live. Thank you.

MS. MILAINA FELISI: Aloha. My name is
Milaina Felisi and I live at 87-279 Mikana Street,
50 yards down from PVT. First of all, before I say
anything, my husband normally is at our board
meeting. He's normally here. But he is now at
skilled nursing because of an infection in his -- it
started from his ear -- he thought it was an
earache, but just below your brain there's a bone
there. He has an infection there. And so this is
the seventh week of antibiotics. He's been in the
hospital for six days and then transferred to
skilled nursing home. But prior to the hospital six

days, for three weeks I was taking him to the doctors almost every other day or even to emergency room, three times in that three weeks because of the pain that he has. And the infection was -- by the time the infection disease doctor got to want to see the results, the lab had thrown it out, so I need to investigate on that. But I'm almost sure and I'm 100 percent sure it comes from all of this that we are suffering from PVT.

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On Saturday, there was a group at -- Ms. Gay, who came by my house and they've been coming by and my husband's been talking to them. But being that he's in the skilled nursing -- I was there before I went to work. Now, what I did was get the paper towel and wipe my counter, my floor that's in the kitchen, my dining table, and my headboard and my dresser in my room and I showed them the dust -the dirt, actually, that's on there. And that's I'm sorry. every day and I did that on Thursday. did this on Saturday. But on Thursday night, after I got home from being with my husband, I cleaned. wiped down. And I have blue ceramic tile on my kitchen counter and my floor, but that's what I get, okay, and that's all from PVT. When I take my great-grandson to school and I come home, you can

see the dust that's flying over. And, of course, I'd take pictures, but you can't take pictures of dust.

Now, what I want to say is: Close PVT.

We don't need that. We don't want that. I've lived there since we opened there in 1963. We were the first to buy there and there was no homes on the side of me or around me. Now -- and we were supposed to have a park back there. Now, I don't know what happened that it ended up PVT got that, but it was supposed to have been a park for the residents there.

Last week Thursday, I believe it was, when I came home, I found that, oh, PVT got a green screen back there. They don't have the black puka screen that they had. Now, because of this meeting that they're -- we have tonight, that they called for, they're trying to do things, put things up and say they're doing something for us, which they're not.

There's been a lot of affliction, people being sick, people dying, and frankly I truly don't want my husband to die now. You know, we just celebrated 51 years of marriage. How many can say that? I'm looking forward to many, many more years

and to celebrate my great grandchildren or even my great-great. But, you know, we need to stop PVT.

Mr. Lau, we met with you many times by the baptist church, but you had nothing to help us with. You said you could not do anything. You also told me that when you go to the doctor, ask the doctor to call the board of health. Now, tell me what doctor has time to call the board of health to give you a report. Now, no doctor can do that. Okay? And things that you said we should do is not being done. I mean, you're not doing anything to help us. And I really would like to know how we can go about doing a class action suit against them. Close PVT. Get out of our yard.

MS. LORI NORDLUM: My name is Lori

Nordlum. I'm a resident of Princess Kahanu Estates
and I live -- I grew up on second road. My family
name is Navarro and we came to Nanakuli -- moved to

Nanakuli in 1947 and we've been here ever since, and
I wanted to say that, you know, PVT, PVT people, you
know what your hill is called? Your hill is called
pu'u opala. You know, when I was a child I remember
going to Nakatani's and looking up Lualualei depot
road and where PVT is it was just flat as a road and
today it's a mountain and -- if you all remember

that.

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And I wanted to say one more thing. Lau, Larry, I remember you had meetings at that baptist church near my sister's house, and I think it was in 2007, 2008, 2009, and, you know, and the community came out and they pleaded with you. were sick. They told you what the problem was. And you listened and you listened, but you know what? It went in one ear, out the other ear, nothing was ever done. You went back to town. You left the people here with nothing, not a promise, not an assurance, nothing. And so honestly, you know -what is the motto of the State of Hawaii, Mr. Lau? Do you know what it is? Can you say it? Can you say it, please, for the people? What is it? MR. LAU: Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono.

MS. NORDLUM: Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono.

Do you know what that means, Mr. Lau? It means the land is preserved in righteousness. Is PVT preserving our land in righteousness? Is PVT preserving our land in righteousness? A'ole. Mr. Lau, please take us seriously. Okay? I know you can hardly wait for this meeting to be over with so

you can go back downtown and, That meeting's over with. Okay? And the same thing with the toxicologist.

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Johnny Felisi is my brother-in-law.

Johnny Felisi has always been a strong, healthy man. He also has a lot of faith in God. He also is very strong and that is what's making him heal today. But because you have allowed -- the state has allowed, the toxicologists -- the state and PVT has allowed my brother-in-law to be so ill that we were just really worried about him. We're all in prayer day and night, the whole entire family.

Mr. Lau, do you want that -- do you know how many -- if this is happening to my brother-in-law, times that by how many thousands in Nanakuli, just in Nanakuli alone. You know what you are allowing. And I know because I work -- I've worked at the Attorney General's office and I know you. You're a good -- personally, you're a good man. Okay. But what you are doing to our people, Mr. Lau, is not becoming, honestly, and you need to really think about this, about what your responsibility is to the people on the leeward coast.

Do you know, Mr. Lau, there are seven

landfills just in the Waianae coast. Hello? Where else in the state of Hawaii is there a landfill other than in Nanakuli? Is it because they are -- we are the highest population of native Hawaiians in here that you can just say, Oh, you know, they don't matter, because they're sick anyway, you know, they have heart trouble, they have diabetes, they have all this stuff, doesn't matter. And when we complain about being sick, what's the excuse that we hear? Well, they're Hawaiians, of course, they're always sick. You're killing us off slowly but surely.

My brother-in-law is gonna come out of this. He's gonna be strong, and I tell you what; his spirit is gonna haunt you folks, honestly. You take my word. You talk about Hawaiian and the mana, like this young lady talked about, there is so much mana on this side of the island it's unbelievable. Okay. I could tell you stories, you know, that will blow your mind.

But Mr. Lau, you have some of that power.

Ms. Fukino, who is a native Hawaiian, who graduated

from Kamehameha Schools, she's the director of

Department of Health. My goodness, get her to come

out here and talk to our people, have her share --

have us share our mana'o with her so that she can see our people and what we have to go through.

I really, really believe that PVT is like BP on the Gulf Coast, you know, because BP is showing the public how wonderful they are, how they're helping the community, they're giving the community money and all this stuff.

That is what PVT is doing by scholarships, by money.

Oh, we'll give you a million dollars, okay, for -they're buying the community to kill us off slowly
but surely. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Next would be Mapuana Tector and the other one, the first name is Fea. I cannot read the last name. It starts with a T.

MS. MAPUANA TECTOR: Aloha. My name is
Mapuana Kelii Tector, born and raised in Nanakuli.

I'm one of seven siblings. My tutu man was awarded
this place 1930. At one point we used to live at
Nakatani's and play. Was actually beautiful for
some of us that know what it used to look like. Two
minutes -- I'm sorry. When you ask us to give a
testimony, there's research involved. The decisionmaking -- I have to share. There's steps.

We have to define the problem. I think we

found it. Now, what is important to us some of us are sharing? Look at the information. The Department of Health has a lot, but who wants to print out 700 pages? Who can afford it? If they give each of us two reams and ink, I think we can. Figuring out the risks involved, choosing each ailment or alternative, develop a plan -- I don't think a lot of us was privy to all of this.

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When PVT first opened, I'm pretty sure they were only allowed X amount of years, give or take, three to seven. But they overstayed their welcome.

Mr. Lau, you work for the state.

According to this book, you're obligated us. Okay?

According to this book, which is from OHA, it shows
the map. So since our annexation in 1893, now the
year 2010, I'm pretty sure that the state really has
a lot of plans and time to plan out what they would
like for Oahu, let alone Nanakuli.

I work also for the department -- or at
Wahiawa General. I'm a licensed CNA. When we work
with patients, by rights we have to give them
literature, the family members, if they ask. Where
are your literatures, these are easy steps of how to
take care of yourself? We do have health issues. I

have it myself. I was diagnosed with lupus, whatever, autoimmune deficiency. It attacks your own immune system. But that didn't occur until mid '90s. I stand here -- sit here before you -- okay. We want action. Right now we really deserve results. So if it took me several days to gather all of this information, each of us should have been walking out this room with an action plan from your office.

I have four children, two at the university, one at Kamehameha and one at Kawaihono. My oldest daughter was given that scholarship of \$2,000 for four years, but yet the University of Hawaii keeps them there for at least seven years. So do the math. It is about time that you guys should have given us results and say, Wow, guess what, due to everybody's testimonies and the facts -- we're giving you our own health issues. That's facts.

So HIPAA, they gag us from talking about other patients that are ill. And they're asked, Where do you live? Oh, Nanakuli, between two dumps. Oh, but I'd like to share with you that there were other dumps. Oh, what are you talking about? We're giving them history, but no one's taking it back to

the right people. You're getting verbal and direct
-- I don't know -- anger coming from us, because you
work for the state and the state legislators said
that they were going to take care of us in our
community. They haven't. You guys have failed us.
We need results already. That's all I can say.

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HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Is a Fea -- last name starts with a T -- is that person here?

The next two would be Cameron Black and Cynthia Rezentes.

MR. CAMERON BLACK: Good evening, everybody. Cameron Black. Last name B-1-a-c-k, like the color. Thank you for allowing us to come and talk. I'm within the energy office within the Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, and we're here to support the renewable energy aspect of PVT's project. We've been listening to all you folk's testimony and appreciate the opportunity to come out here and talk to you guys, to listen to you guys. So thank you. I think there's a lot more work to be done.

Our main goal is to prevent the barges from coming in right off Barbers Point, in and out, to plug in out there, to prevent what's happening across the world. I know we're looking at your

immediate community here at this hearing tonight, but our goal is to look at the bigger picture and we see PVT's project as a small part of that bigger picture.

Again, we'd like to thank you for giving us the opportunity to come out here and talk. We're happy to listen to anything you have to say and it sounds like this meeting was definitely overdue, and we're happy to be out here while it's happening. Thank you.

MS. CYNTHIA REZENTES: Good evening. My name is Cynthia Rezentes, R-e-z-e-n-t-e-s.

Originally I was not going to come up and speak. I'm here to listen to what you have to say. But upon asking some questions of some of the experts that we have here tonight, I felt that I needed to say a few words. I do support renewable energy. I do support reuse of what we have in trying to maximize whatever we have in the state so that we don't need to put it into landfills.

What really bothered me tonight, though, in discussions was this community has been for the last three to four years complaining about the dust, complaining about what has become problems within the community on the downwind or makai side of PVT

landfill. What bothered me tonight was when I asked what has been done. The air quality studies that have been done are off of sampling on that green fence, if you will, three monitors there. When I asked, Well, what about dust being carried up and down into the lower community, the question (sic) was, We don't know. When I asked what about the operations mauka of that -- you have West Oahu Aggregate, who's also crushing concrete and doing aggregate work up there. What about the lands mauka that are undeveloped? In all cases I could not get an answer that said, We know where the dust is coming from on the community that's makai of PVT.

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What's really distressing about that is in the United States we have the technology to be able to find out that some of the dust that lands in the United States comes from the Gobi Desert in China. If we have the technology to be able to determine dust that lands in the United States that comes from the Gobi Desert in China, why don't we have the information for our people as far as where their homes are getting contaminated from all of this dust.

Given all of that, in my mind, the studies that have been done are not complete. They're not

complete. They do not give us the answers that this community has been asking for the last three and a half to four years. Where is all this stuff coming from? And I would challenge the Department of Health to be able to move forward without having the answers for this community.

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If we have the technology, which we do, why can we not get an answer? Why can there not be a definitive statement and why can't we correct that situation before we move ahead? That's all that the community is asking for. Tell us where it's coming from. Fix it. And if we have the technology, again, as I said, to be able to track dust from the Gobi Desert, which is halfway around the world, to the United States, why can't we track what's within a mile or two of the residents that are being affected. Therefore, in my mind, the studies are not done yet, and if the studies are not done and if they are incomplete and they have not answered those questions, then I don't see how you can move forward with this permit. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Next would be Terry
Morris and Daphne Kahawai-Tom.

MR. TERRY MORRIS: Thank you. May name is Terry Morris. I live at 87-257 Maia Street in

Nanakuli. I've lived there since 2001, when I bought the house where I'm living at now. That house is within less than a half a block from the PVT, on the makai side. So right at this point, I've lived in Nanakuli since 1980. I've been here for a while. I know a few of you people here. My reason for testifying is to explain from a resident's point of view regarding the current PVT landfill now in use in Nanakuli and what it is doing to me and my family and probably my community, as we've been testifying tonight.

The edge of the landfill is, like I said, half a block from my house. I can hear the equipment in the morning working in the landfill. It sometimes wakes me up in the daytime or the morning before I actually have to get up to go to work, and so I'm a light sleeper anyway, so I can't go back to sleep. I stay up for the rest of the day. So if people understand that, they'll understand that it's a long day when you have to get up and go to work. It used to be very quiet in Nanakuli. Not anymore.

I have a pool in my backyard. And though many people don't have that luxury, it came with the house when I bought it, so I have to clean it. I

used to have to clean it maybe every three weeks.

Now I have to clean it every week, because of the fact that since the landfill was put in, dust is blowing from outside my yard into my pool. I have to clean it. So you can tell by just looking at the bottom when it's nice and clear it's like sand building up inside there. So it's not something that I enjoy doing every time, but I have to do it in order to keep it for my grandkids. They like swimming in the swimming pool. This is my indicator that the dust is coming from a source that at one point was not a real problem and it wasn't a

disturbance for us, but now it is.

There is yet another area of concern with the dust entering my residence from outside my yard. My wife has allergies. We used to live over on Kapiki Road, off of Hakimo Road for many years. We had to move from there because of her allergies and having problems with breathing, so we moved to the house we're in now since 2001 and now she has to take medication again daily in order to be able to breathe and to be able to sleep at night. So this is one other area where I know that there's problems with the dust in the air that's coming into our residence. It shows up on the outside of my house.

I can see it. On the other side of the house it's not -- I know it's coming in.

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So the PVT landfill was never wanted in our community at all. I know that. And I've been at several of the meetings that we've had and people, like you said earlier -- Cynthia and many other people, that we didn't want it, but nobody ever heard us. Nobody listened to us. I urge PVT to rethink their plan. Thank you very much.

MS. DAPHNE KAHAWAI-TOM: Aloha. My name is Daphne Kahawai-Tom, K-a-h-a-w-a-i - T-o-m. Aloha everyone. I had a lot of questions in my mind when we first came in here and we were just told about this meeting yesterday. But I tried looking up in the newspaper ads, you know, the Internet, to find out when this meeting was actually scheduled; couldn't find anything until we walked into the meeting this evening and were told it that was publicized in the newspaper in August. Well, in August I was in Texas and I tried to look for something that was stating when this meeting was supposed to be planned for our community. I wish there were more people here.

Anyhow, in knowing about PVT, my daughter and my family and I agree with recycling and

renewable energy, but in PVT's case, no, because there's just been too much asphalt there. Hawaii doesn't have the proper recycling companies that we need to have. In 2006, my daughter and I approached Mufi Hannemann and told him about a company called Herhoff. Sorry. It comes from Germany. Hawaii is a recycling state that uses energy from Japan, we were told, and Germany has one of the best recycling — green countries ever. You can look them up. But we had asked about having Herhoff brought here and be put at Campbell Industrial and doing this renewable energy and digging up all of our dumps that are here on this island.

And I come from Kaneohe, born and raised in Kaneohe. So I knew about the landfill out in Kailua, C and D, and we were very much opposed to turning that area, especially the swamp land areas, into a dump. I appreciate having that area look like it is today. Unfortunately, it's all coming out here to the leeward coast.

My daughter's going to school made me have to go back to school with her to understand what's actually happening in our community. And in our community there's so much illegal dumping going, aside of the legal dumping that's already here. So

we have seven legal dumps that are here on the leeward coast. But in 2006, there were 14 illegal dumps. Today, in 2010, we have anywhere from 17 to 20 illegal dumps that's not even on the roster; people you don't know. It's all over. And students from the different colleges that do environmental studies, they come out here and they're able to find all the illegal dumps that are going on.

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Things look pretty. Of course, there's all this scholarship monies that are given out. Unfortunately, our children that coming up, they're not going to be able to use the scholarship monies because they won't be here if we keep on doing what we're doing. We need to stop PVT. Thank you for my time.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Lucy Gay would be next. Then afterwards George Gyaletta from Paradise Lua, Inc.

MS. LUCY GAY: Good evening. My name is Lucy Gay. That's G-a-y, L-u-c-y. I'm not going to repeat the positions that have been very well stated by various members of the community. What I want to do is take this time to focus on some items that were not brought to the health department's attention or to the people who are in the community

now who may not have had an opportunity to actually read the permit application, so I'm going to focus on those pieces and look at the kinds of suggestions that I'd like for the health department to consider as you move through this process, however you're going to decide on this permit.

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So we've heard over and over from people in the audience -- and I myself have heard from people in the community this resounding concern about the impact of dust on people's private property and on their private body. And so in the document -- and I appreciate your staff, Mr. Lau, putting this particular document together, because if you read the one they had last time, six years ago, and you look at this document this year, I would consider it a marked improvement in its detail and its attention to items that I know were raised in the course of the six years. And one particular one I'm going to talk about is chlordane, that just came up recently. So that's mentioned in here. we have a place where we can take it, that kind of soil, where it will be regulated and that's good.

But the dust issue, I think, arises because of a land use issue. When you place an industrial-like activity, a facility, immediately

adjacent to a residential district with no gradation in between, you cannot help but expect persistent wicked problems. That's why we have land use commissions, we have land use rules, because they look for ways to provide that gradation to avoid or ameliorate some of the issues that we face in this community. And for us, unfortunately, the separation — there is no separation between the PVT activity and the residential. So how did that come to be? How was it that back in whenever this community — whenever the government began the deliberation to site the landfill, how was it that that issue or concern was not raised, or if it was raised, was ignored or it was put on the side? How was it that that that that wasn't done?

I wasn't in your community then, so I don't have the history. But I know there are people in this room who have been active participants for years, like grannie. We need her institutional memory to go back and find out how this happened, because PVT didn't fall out of the sky into our community. It didn't happen by accident. So there's a responsibility we share in the consequence we face today. That's one thing I want to put out there.

I think the dust issue becomes -- it's something we can address, Mr. Lau, and you refer to It's somewhat in your documents. You talk about a buffer, a buffer that I think people refer to as the green belt. In other languages I've heard That's supposed to separate the homes from It says the buffer is 750 feet, what the landfill. I'm questioning that and I'm going to it has there. suggest that you and your staff consult the city department of planning and permitting, because this operation, this facility has the entitlement to do what they do because they have a conditional use permit and that conditional use permit triggers a lot of land use ordinances that define what's to occur, when it's to occur and how it's to occur.

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I'm sorry. I didn't bring my notes. I'm going to trust my memory. I think it's Section 21-5.068 in the city and county land use ordinance where it says that buffer for waste processing and disposal facilities is 1,500 feet. Now, for the guys in the room, that sounds like five football fields; right? PVT, do we have 500 (sic) football fields as a buffer? So that's something we need to take a look at. And why that buffer is significant? Because if that buffer has in it the green belt with

the trees, what that does is it helps to collect the drifting dust as it blows across and eventually at some point it will find land. That's why we have a buffer. So I really urge you guys to take a look at that.

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The other thing is, they talk about mitigating the dust by spraying water. I know from a report that was shared at the Waianae Neighborhood Board meeting, at least an e-mail, that went between Board of Water Supply and one of the members, it identified the largest Board of Water Supply consumers in our moku, and one of those is PVT. So my question is why are we using good water? is -- and I know there's no time to incorporate this aspect into the current application, but it's something we need to think about, and maybe PVT, you guys have some window there to begin looking at the potential to use non-potable water, because that water is available. When they shut down the agricultural activity in Ewa and in the central plain, that water became available. Now, it's very expensive, I know that. That's why I'm saying this is something that needs to be considered and will take some time. But let's look at how we might be able to use that water. Because if we're paying

good money and we know what's going to happen to the water bill; right? You guys all know. It's going to go up by how many percent by the time they're finished with that schedule? You guys know?

MS. GAY: Put one other zero, all the way through.

ANONYMOUS (from Audience): 15 percent.

So what we're paying now is expensive.

It's going to be out of reach when they're done. So if you're the guy using water, you're going to be sparing, yeah. So maybe this is something we could look to so that they don't spare the water for the dust, but cover the dust, because maybe the potable water might be more within reach.

The other thing, about the trucks -- your language needs to change. There's two sections in there where you talk about the trucks should be covered when they exit the property. I would propose that you change that language to, Shall be covered. Because what we're talking about is not just dust on the property, because, you know, Jeff Hales (phonetic) has a lot of photos of your trucks on that flat with dust flying all over the place. So we can talk about dust on the property, mitigating that with buffer zone, with water and all

that, but you still have dust going off the property as the trucks leave on NAD road. So maybe that language should be, Shall be covered, not, Should be covered. In legal language, shall is like you gotta.

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Then another item that comes in that I think is integral to the dust problem is the pu'u opala. Again, that's a city DPP matter that needs -- I think needs to be looked at, because if you look at the project, there are rules about the setback when you're doing a waste processing disposal facility, a permissible activity on AG-II land with a conditional permit. But when you read that, it talks about the height for a structure. That implies it's a constructed -- you know, it's like a house -- it's a building, something the people built, and it sets that height, I think, at 40 -- well, I won't quote the number, but there is a height limit. Now, the pu'u opala is not a built But it is a built environment. structure. Right? So you guys are the planners. You folks with the DPP go sit down and talk about that, because I am almost certain the 135 feet above mean sea level, which makes it 95 feet, that's like ten stories, you I think that far exceeds what the height know.

limit would have been had that environment been a built structure. And I don't know if it applies. I'm not one expert in this. I'm just saying as I read it, it raised some concerns.

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Then the last one I have, I mentioned to There's no study of the diesel the toxicologist. particulates that are emitted by the diesel trucks that go on the property, go off the property and the particulates that she's measuring there are large. It's the diesel ones that are very, very, very plain that go into your nostril and into your lungs. we have nothing on that. And perhaps a study of that might help us come to some understanding of where these people are getting their respiratory illnesses. But we haven't looked at diesel particulates. And we have -- everybody knows we have a lot of trucks that come up here, and they're not the new trucks; right? The new ones get the modification in it to collect that stuff. We get a lot of old trucks and they are still emitting that stuff. And then we are also looking to a potential future of an additional 500 more truck traffic on that very same road, passing the same neighborhood in addition to what's here. So it's not about just PVT and its impact. The people here are talking

about we live in a place -- it's not as if all of these things stop at a boundary, an imaginary boundary or mete and bound -- it flows. I think -- let me review this.

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Oh. The shredder. The shredder that you're going to use to shred the lumber, we're concerned about the CCAs that are in it. So what I would like to suggest is that you at least consider maybe shielding that, because my students and I have been on the property more than once. We've watched them handle asbestos, so we're not -- and we saw the recycling activity with the shredder and there was no shield. So we know when you shred, it goes up a belt, the shredded material, and it falls. It's in the falling that dust flows. So that's something --I'm trying to make positive things to -constructive things -- not positive -- constructive items to -- for you to look at to strengthen the permit so that we get greater health protection for our community.

Thank you.

MR. GEORGE GRACE: Aloha. My name is

George Grace, III, G-r-a-c-e. Aloha, everybody. I

hear everybody's testimony tonight, and I am a

Waianae resident. I just wanted to share my side of

the story. I'm ashamed to say I never graduate high school. I can barely read and write. I get one sixth grade education. I'm afraid to say I'm 60 pounds -- 60, not 50, pounds overweight. I'm ashamed to say I'm losing my hair. Whatever I not losing turning gray. I cannot blame PVT for none of that.

I'm a subcontractor for PVT. I own
Paradise Lua and Quality Disposal. A lot of
testimonies here that I heard, I can guarantee you
*you people never been to that landfill. You never
did. Some of you are -- maybe if you visited -you're kinda easy with your testimony. The ones
that never been, I know for sure you haven't been
there. I work there every day. I have a crew of 11
people there every day that work. We often see
dust, smoke, from the neighboring properties and
probably getting accused of it. So my point is -my point is before you gonna say something,
investigate.

Excuse me, Miss. You said you're retired from the Department of Education. It's very important; educate yourself before you point the finger. You gotta come out and come look. Have you ever been there?

1 ANONYMOUS (from Audience): Don't pick on 2 anybody in the --3 MR. GRACE: No, I'm not picking on I'm just trying to make a point. 4 anybody. 5 If you haven't been there, I encourage you, visit 6 If you haven't been there, visit, educate 7 yourself. You gotta go look. 8 (Inaudible conversation.) 9 MR. GRACE: I live right next door to the 10 landfill, right next door, right on Hakimo Road. 11 ANONYMOUS (from Audience): That's not 12 next door. 13 MR. GRACE: Next to the landfill. 14 point is, if you haven't been there, go out there, Thanks. 15 take the tour before you make up your mind. 16 HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Next would be Alice 17 Greenwood and Rose Woods, please. 18 MS. ALICE GREENWOOD: Alice Greenwood. T 19 requested to go early because I adopted a nine-20 year-old boy and he's at home, so I need to be at home with him. 21 Anyway, for 60 years, Waianae -- for 60 --22 23 no -- 70 continuous years, from 1940 to 2010, 24 Waianae has always had landfill, continuous. 25 There's eight landfills in our area. They've got

Schofield as Ewa. Schofield is Waianae Uka. So it's in Waianae. My thing is, where is the city and county out of this whole thing? They do the zoning. They do the height and they do all of this. They also have preservation agricultural zoning and they change it into what, what we have in our area that we're faced with today. Where are they? I know we have a neighborhood board. But be very careful when it has to do with the city and county, because they're also the persons that should be involved with this kind of issues.

You know, talking about trucking -- my girlfriend and I shared a beautiful car and we were coming out of Nanakuli -- not Nanakuli -- Lualualei shopping center, by McDonald's, and we was going to go across towards Honolulu. Well, we heard a truck pumping his horn. He was quite a distance from us. The light was green. The truck in the back was moving slow and there were three other cars in the front of us. And she says, Why is he pumping the horn? I said, He's warning us. Why? Do not stop. Even if that light turns yellow, do not stop. When we hit the crosswalk area, the light turned yellow. I told her, You make it across as fast as you can. As we went to -- as we turned, a few minutes later

that truck just ran that red light. Can you imagine what would have happened? Can you imagine what those truckers would do? And yet we want to allow more trucks in a light industrial area to come to our area. We're speaking up now about the landfill. Wake up and look what's going to impact us with a light industrial park. Now is the time to turn around and say to our city and our state, We don't want it, we had enough, 70 years is too much. And that's my story and I'll stand by my statement. Thank you.

MS. ROSE WOODS: Hi. My name is Rose
Woods. That's W-o-o-d-s. I understand that
tonight's public hearing is to determine whether or
not PVT's permit will be extended and I ask the
Department of Health to deny this request.

You know, I heard from this gentleman over here from the office of renewable energy and also from Honua Power and I understand that the landfill is requesting with their permit an extension for recycling. I don't think this community is adverse to recycling and I want Department of Health to understand that I think that it's not fair anymore for this community to pay for the rest of the state to benefit from the recycling being done here. It

should not be done here anymore. No opala, no recycling, but we're not adverse to it. But why should we pay the price and everybody else benefits? Everybody should pay the price in the state. As an office, your responsibility is to come up with the ideas beforehand, preventable measures, and I ask you to remove PVT landfill.

My children -- I live below PVT landfill, and you know what? I don't need to go visit them. They visit me every single day. I invited every person that I spoke to to come and stay at my house. You come stay my house and you tell me how clean it is and how dust-free it is. I disagree with the assessment.

environmental risk analysis. Now, they did an assessment on the recycling portion and he told me it was four hours. That's how long it took to do the assessment. That was my understanding of his explanation of that assessment. That is not adequate. That is inadequate. We live in our community for more than four hours in a daytime, in a month, in a year, in a century.

The reason that I want you to close the landfill is health issues. They're polluting the

air. They haven't put up adequate screening up until a week ago, like Mrs. Felisi stated, that beautiful green screen.

Also, for safety issues -- there was an employee up there that, you know, he expired because instead of -- something was being dumped improperly. It resulted in an employee's death. It was supposed to come out like wet damp sand, but it came out like liquefied hot ash. That is unsafe.

Numerous trucks have already been stated.

And, you know, I would venture to say I would like to see the business plans of these corporations. Are you guys taking into consideration the communities that you're affecting? Your business plans should include, you know, insurance claims for damages for things that are happening in this community.

And finally, I would like to encourage the state -- you know, you guys collect general excise tax, and I hope we have some politicians or community organizers here that hear this. The general excise tax that you collect, I believe that this community is owed retroactive part of that from these businesses that have been making money off of our community, because in your business plans what

you haven't factored is the health of this community, children, women, men, senior citizens, people -- Hawaiians that have lived here for a long time. Your paper needs to include the lives of the individuals that you are directly affecting.

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So again, Department of Health, we understand that, you know, that there are challenges that you face, but our community should not bear the brunt of this responsibility. It is a statewide responsibility and I ask you to please find another solution for the landfill and to close this landfill down.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: At this time we need to take a ten minute break for the court reporter. She's been typing away every word that's been said. So we're going to start the hearing again in 10 minutes. Thank you.

(Break taken.)

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: We're going to be starting in just one minute.

We'll get started. I just want to encourage people to summarize their thoughts or maybe be cautious about the time for other people, because maybe other people cannot be here all evening. I'm willing to be here as long as it

takes, but other people may not be able to.

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Next we'll do Linda Cuson and then after that, Awietta Benavides and Lehua Benavides after that.

MS. LINDA CUSON: Hi, everyone. My name is Linda Cuson, C-u-s-o-n. And, you know, tonight I was just going to come here as a listener, but seeing everything that's going on, I don't think you guys are all aware of what's going on with the health of each and every one of us. I lived in Waianae for 20 years -- in the Waianae area. bought a house a year ago right next to my mom and My dad is John Felisi. I bought that house so that my grandchildren would live on the land, that we would own the property and they could play in. Ι think that was a huge mistake. I never knew what they were going to encounter.

My granddaughter was born with a diaphragmatic hernia. We had to go to California to have her. She's been suffering all her life, but it wasn't all that bad. When we moved next to -- I'd say three houses from PVT, she's been going to the hospital monthly or twice a month. She's been on ambulance and she has a hard time breathing. She misses school more than they have school. I just

wanted to let you guys know that if you were to put your own families in this predicament, I don't think you would continue or give them a license. I think you would shut them down.

You know, normally I don't get involved.

I, like the other woman, have a second job. I have to work 12 hours every day to pay for what I have and, you know, it's not for me. Just like how my dad did -- it's not for him; it's for his grandchildren. And right now it's his great-grandchildren. My grandson who's 11, he wants to be here -- he was like, mom, I want to be here, I want to talk. You know, he had other obligations.

Tonight when I came up the road, I was like, There's only going to be like eight people here, because people in Nanakuli don't speak up.

When I came up the road, I was amazed that there was no parking. I was like, Oh, my God, I'm so proud of my community for coming out and speaking, you know, because this is something we need to get involved with.

I graduated from Nanakuli in 1977. We just got the high school, and, you know, I want my grandchildren to grow up where I grew up. Nanakuli is a place where we live, where we love and where we

can just grow together, yeah.

Let me tell you, I live right on the back street and I know that there's times when the trucks are supposed to shut down and when they're supposed to start up. Okay? 5:00 in the morning is when they start up. They're going up and down the road. My window is open. I can only breathe from 11:30 at night until 4:00 in the morning, because they're starting up. And they don't slow down. They fly through the back. Okay?

I work 12 hours every day, six days a week. I only have Sundays off, which I take my grandchildren to church. I have to clean my room. My window, when I go one time, one cloth isn't enough for even four of the shields that there is. There's not enough. And then I have my dresser. I've got to change the sheets. When I wash clothes, it's not even clean, because the dust goes by and makes it all dirty, and they're not going slow. They're speeding. Okay?

Another thing is, Nanakuli, Waianae, this is where we have the most pure Hawaiians, indigenous people. Now, everybody's worried about protecting animals, specifically, whales. They stopped the Super Ferry for the whales; right? All this bills

they're passing, they're not caring about people.

They're caring about animals. I love animals, too.

I have animals. But I think we're more important than animals.

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Another thing is my dog. Okay? I know plenty people -- we all have dogs. I raised my dog from a puppy. He was a purebred. Okay? He is a purebred. I hope he's still gonna live. We tied him in the back, right where the trucks go up and down, because we don't want him running through the yard barking at everybody. He's been tied there for like seven months, yeah. He walks around but that's where he stays throughout the day when we're at work. Okay? He is -- he was like 70 pounds. He is like 35 now, lucky. Only got bones left. And it's like sad.

And I just hope that you guys we'll keep the human people in mind when you do things or when you approve things, because, you know, you guys giving money to all the foreigners who been -- like got injured by the bomb that exploded that United States did. How about the Hawaiians that live right in Nanakuli, breathing all that dust and contamination from everything that's going on in our own community. I think you guys should look for

another place. Recycling is good, but find it somewhere else. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Awietta Benavides or Lehua Benavides?

MS. ARVIELLA BENAVIDES: Aloha. Arviella Benavides, A-r-v-i-e-l-l-a. Last name Benavides, B-e-n-a-v-i-d-e-s. I am a long-time resident and a fourth generation of Nanakuli. I am proud to be here to stand here and to say this aloud. Shame on you. We've been inviting you to the neighborhood board committee, the public health, since 2009. You have not replied. You have not responded to the invitation and that highly upsets us because we as a community wanted to have you educate us. Right now what I see here is you want to educate us now, give us the wagon before the horse.

You know, we went and got educated. You may have gone to Harvard. You may have gone to Maryland University or University of Phoenix, but the degree serves the same purpose. We're not stupid anymore. We got educated. We don't need to go and visit a landfill that is killing our people. Anybody want to go ahead and educate yourself, too. Hey, Erin Brockovich, what happened at Hinkley's. Okay? That's where we can go with this. Our people

are dying slowly, gradually, but before their time because of that, the PVT landfill.

Data right here -- outdated. We want current data. The Department of Health cannot guarantee us, even with the assessment of air monitoring. Three? Hello. How big is that landfill area? Now you want to expand it? My recommendation is to place 20 or more monitors.

We consulted -- the two consultants that I spoke with, they're paid consultants. What I would like to see and highly recommend the Department of Health do is go ahead and get an independent entity to come in and do that assessment. Do away with your paid consultants for PVT landfill. Okay?

Where's the PVT owners? Who's that;

Kaneshiro? What I'm looking at is just an indirect
way of genocide. Okay? Our Hawaiian people -- okay
-- a genocide. What is the difference between the
Holocaust and now? Hello. We may not be Jews, but
we are sparkling gems. Okay?

So in my closing, I'd like for you to know that I am totally against having you allow PVT landfill to continue on with their business. Shut it down. Close it. We don't want them here in our community.

And you know what? I'll be a fool by judging them by their outward appearance. you know what? Put it in all their backyard. Okay? Put 'em all in your backyard. Take a piece of land from PVT landfill and place it in your backyard and then you guys come back to our community and tell us and share with us what type of health you've been receiving on your end, what kind of problems. your grandchildren play in the dirt. Okay? your children -- oh, go outside, play with the dirt, too, with your grandchildren, and then you come back and tell us, okay -- five years, ten years, do an assessment. So with that, please when you go home, I hope you don't sleep well. I hope that all what has been said is weighing heavy on you so you can go ahead and decide, you and your department, decide to shut it down.

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MS. LEHUA BENAVIDES: Aloha. My name is Lehua Benavides, first name L-e-h-u-a, last name Benavides, B-e-n-a-v-i-d-e-s. I would just like to say I play volleyball for this team at Nanakuli Beach Park, and there was three teams playing at the same time as us, so we had different time schedules. We had to have practice like late at night because there's not enough parks. So instead of this

landfill, why don't you guys build a park there instead?

2.0

When the trucks go past Nanakuli, they
pass three or more schools, millions of homes,
millions of people and restaurants, a shopping mall,
shopping center, and all this dust is polluting our
people. You know, we're just going about our
everyday lives and we have to deal with all these
health problems. I'm the oldest of five children
and we all have chronic asthma and this dust doesn't
help any. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: The next two would be Reginald Kanelua and then after that, that would be Gwen Kaopua. Then after that Karen Paris.

Last chance to come up, Reginald. I know Reginald wanted to testify. He's not here? Okay. We'll go on to the next one. Antonio Kawika. Then after that Anthony Makana Paris.

MR. ANTHONY BENAVIDES: I'm Anthony Benavides. Kawika is my son.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Oh. Okay.

MR. ANTHONY BENAVIDES: Aloha. I'm not from Nanakuli. I'm originally from Corpus Christi, Texas. I came to Nanakuli via my wife that I met some 26 years ago that was born and raised here in

Nanakuli. I wasn't going to testify tonight, but I came to testify because the same thing is happening with PVT right now is the same thing that's happening in my hometown in Corpus Christi, Texas. All this analyzed data that you see before you is the same percentages that was given to my hometown. That is a national analyzed data that is presented to the people so they can come and say, You know what -- when they take this to the legislators to let them get their permits done, they can say, you know, we did talk to the people, we did present our analyzed data, we did put the checkmark in the box.

But it's all about you. What value do you put on your life? Does your mo'opunas' future got a value? If you don't stop this right now, I'm not sure what's gonna happen to your mo'opuna's children when they're born with 21 toes, which is happening in my hometown right now, when other diseases like Guillain-Barre syndrome is affecting the kupunas, like it happened to my mom because of the dust particles that had contributed to her health. And this is a disease that is only allotted to or -- I shouldn't say allotted, but only contributed to one in every hundred thousand. There has been like 25 cases since they have had spillages of contaminants

into the water system in my hometown. If Nanakuli residents prepared to face this in the near future --

And they have come across and said, We have used Teflon coating, one of the toughest coatings that there is that the military uses to protect our bodies when we go to war. Yes -- I'm a retired Marine after 30 years. They use some of the top hardening shields that they use so the contaminants will not go through, but it still spills over. It's in the water system. It's in the air.

Is Nanakuli prepared to face the future of your mo'opunas, your children's children' children's children when they are born with defects? That's all I gotta say. Thank you.

MS. GWEN KAOPUA: Aloha. My name is Gwen Kaopua, K-a-o-p-u-a. Aloha everyone. I'm here because I'm a Nanakuli resident, born and raised. I have four children and I'm here in strong opposition of this landfill being given this extension, and the reason why is because for three main reasons, because we've just had enough. There was a question raised earlier about technology and the technologies we have where we can determine dust coming from

China. Well, the reason why we don't have that technology in place is mainly because that would be putting a fingerprint on the guilty party that has been the number one source and contributing factor to everyone who's been getting sick, from our kids to our community members, and I just -- I don't want to see it anymore. We need to put a stop to it while we can and get rid of all of these landfills. Thank you.

2.0

MS. KAREN PARIS: Aloha. Karen Paris,
P-a-r-i-s. My name is Karen Paris. I'm here
tonight to speak in opposition of the PVT landfill.
Many here have quoted and said that it's a city
issue. Well, guess what? Our state -- our state
Hawaii statutes supersedes city ordinances, so it's
the Department of Health who can actually put into
action something that states no, people of Nanakuli
say no. Currently, Hawaii statutes does not have
any current regulation for construction and debris
landfills. In the contiguous 48 states, they have
state statutes that prohibit any landfill one mile
away from private residences.

Currently, there is no buffer, if you look at the map that they show you; although it's been stated that there is a buffer of 750 feet. That's

only one-eighth of a mile. So you add more footage to that and they would be in the neighbor's yard. For example, the Felisi home, that's only 50 yards away from the actual landfill. I asked the Department of Health, How can you allow PVT to move forward with their existing permit and the extension they're asking for?

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Many here tonight who have gone before me have mentioned this but have given no name to it. Τ would like to cite Robert Bullard with the Sierra Club on environmental racism and what his definition of environmental racism is. According to him, environmental racism stems from the civil rights movement and was coined by African-American civil rights activist Benjamin Chavis. Environmental racism refers to the enactment or enforcement of any policy, practice or regulation that negatively affects the environment of low income and/or racially homogeneous communities at a disparate rate than affluent communities. Environmental racism is either intentional or unintentional racial discrimination and can explain specific incidents in which predominantly minority communities are targeted for the city or polluting industries.

I speak here today and tell the Department

of Health that if you go ahead and grant them their permit, you too will be committing, to me, environmental racism as an injustice to all of us and to everyone, my son, everyone here tonight. So I really ask you folks to think about it and to really take into effect the kids that came up to here to speak tonight. Thank you.

MR. MAKANA PARIS: (Hawaiian language spoken.)

My brothers and sisters, I was born and bred on this land. It was from this place that I got my mana, my strength to actually do what I can do and speak what I can speak today. I wanted to just mahalo to the kupuna, to 'aumakua, to ke akua and to all of the opio and to basically all of those that are yet to be born. Mahalo ia kakou.

It is our kuleana as makua in this generation to speak our minds to let you know our opinions, to actually listen to the kupuna that have wisdom in order to actually protect the life of those that will come after us. And that is what I hope to do today.

I am a graduate of Nanakuli Elementary

School. I'm also a graduate of Kamehameha Kapalama

when they only had one. After that, I was sent with

the funds of our alii to actually go and be schooled at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. I am trained in environmental science and engineering.

That is my training and degree. I am currently also a graduate student at both the Graduate Theological Union and the Jesuit School of Theology at Santa Clara University, two of the top theological and social science institutions in the world, because of the mana of the people here, because of those teachers that took the time, who have invested in me here, because of my kupuna who laid the path before me here.

And I am here to say, with all of the voices of you, our kupuna and our opio yet to be born, I am opposed, opposed, opposed to the renewal, let alone the extension of a permit that allows PVT to continue operations of a landfill in our backyard. That is hewa. No matter how you look at it, it is hewa.

As a trained environmental engineer, I am appalled at the lack of independent procurement and verification of the data presented in these charts, graphs and reports. As a trained scientist, I have learned the ways in which scientists choose to manipulate information to justify the positions of

I know those things because I went to similar schools that bruddah went over there. Harvard was right down the road.

As my cousin just mentioned, environmental racism. What we feel as kanaka, as locals, in our na'au, what that tells us, what that speaks to us, we know here in our piko. There's a technical term. It is called environmental racism. It is a scholastic term. It is also a legal term.

In the United States of America, the wealth of a community is not nearly as good as a predictor of hazardous waste locations as the ethnic or racial background of the residents. What does that suggest? That the selection of sites for hazardous waste disposal involves racism. It involves racism. The facilities are primarily located in areas where voter registration and education are low and citizens are presumed to be less informed, less aware and less concerned with the hazardous waste. The statistics suggest that the people of the community will be less likely to try and stop the corporation from coming in or fighting back; therefore, not seeking financial compensation and/or having to deal with costly

political battles, making locations cost effective for them to continue their business as usual. The greater potential for collective action in the area means bad business. The expected cost of litigation, lobbying and compensation the firm will face, the less likely it will choose to expand in a given location.

These minority communities may be easier targets for environmental racism because they are less likely to organize and protest than their middle or upper class predominantly white counterparts. This lack of protest is usually due to their fear of economic survival. What does that mean? Their fear of losing their jobs.

My brothers and sisters that came up here and spoke, in my opinion -- this is my opinion -- they're speaking on behalf of PVT because they fear losing their jobs. And you know what? As a community that cares for each other, we need to commit not just to actually ourselves, but to them. If we don't want them to be on the opposition, we need to provide the means for them to be supported, too, because that's our kuleana.

Now, to sum up, environmental racism refers to the enactment of any policy, practice or

regulation that negatively affects the environment of low income and/or racial or ethnically homogeneous communities; i.e. Hawaiians, locals, people of color. Fill in your blank, because we all meet 'em over here, every single one.

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And you know how I know this? Because as a former minister of community service and social justice at Chaminade University, I brought students from all over the globe to visit the Waianae coast, particularly Nanakuli, in order to see physically, to smell physically, to touch physically, environmental racism. I co-coordinated these programs with Dr. Gail Grabowsky of the environmental science department there. We did this for years. And you know what? The students that came from every single other place in the globe, they said, Makana, we get it, we see it, we understand it, this is unjust.

Now, if po'e haole, people from away from our land, can actually notice it without any physical training or technical expertise, how can people living in it not know? You know what? We do know, but we lack, apparently, the means to articulate. But you know what? That's the reason why our alii, my kupuna and you guys sent me for get

educated.

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Environmental racism is not solely a science issue or a scholarly issue. It is a legal issue, as I mentioned before. Traditional civil rights laws in the United States of America explicitly prohibit discrimination, providing an important vehicle for communities like ours to actually challenge racially disparate treatment within the context of the laws of the United States that are currently on the books. These include, but are not solely limited to, Title 6 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act -- take note, kanaka, because you quys qonna be using this -- the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment of the United States of America, the highest law in the federal government; also, Statute 42 USC 1983; and finally, the EPA's administrative regulation on Title 6. These are legal means in which we can actually address this particular concern of environmental racism in our own backyard.

Now, to boil it all down into one question, one question that relates to this, not as just a legal issue, not just a scholarly issue, but as a human issue: Why is there an unequal distribution of benefit -- everybody gets their

opala -- and an unequal distribution of burden?

They drop 'em over here in Nanakuli. Why? That is the question that focuses the issue of environmental racism.

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Now, in conclusion, as a Hawaiian, as a kanaka maoli, as a local, as a native son of Nanakuli and most importantly as a human being, I say a'ole, no more. No more we're gonna allow this to happen. No more we're going to stand and tolerate this kind of situation to happen to our community. No more. Because it's not just about It's about my kids. It's about my kids' kids. me. It's about my kids' kids' kids. And, you know what? To be honest, it's about your kids, too. How are you going to look into their faces and say: You know what? For you for get your education, we have to go shet upon the people on the west coast. you for get ahead in life, we have to keep people down. For you to feel superior about yourself, we have to make sure that there's always somebody that's stupid.

Yeah. You know what? It's about aloha on this island. It's about malama. It's about aina. This is not an issue about me hating on anybody. It's an issue about us treating each other with

aloha, and that's all I'm asking, for us to recognize this issue for what it is, environmental racism, and to move forward in aloha, to kukakuka, to talk story and to work out a mutually acceptable situation for everybody involved. Mahalo.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: The next speaker will be Pearl Taylor, Sabrina DeReis and Courtney Reed.

MS. SABRINA DeREIS: My name is Sabrina

DeReis. I live in Waianae over 40 years. I'm

responsible for the prosecution of a lot of illegal

dumpers. I hear everybody's testimony today about

PVT landfill. Are you aware that we have 23 illegal

landfills in the backyard in farms in Waianae? PVT

is regulated by the State of Hawaii. If we didn't

have PVT, where would it all go?

When you look at the traffic coming into Waianae, you see all those yellow shirts, operators and engineers, all the union people; majority live Waianae. I'm not for landfills, but I'm going to support PVT landfill because right now that is all we have.

We need to put the blame on landfills in Waianae with the people who we elect to be our mayor

and our governor. The city is responsible for the illegal landfills. I don't know if you're aware that the city is issuing grading permits. With these permits, landfills develop. A lot of these landfills are in Nanakuli, majority of the landfills are in streams. I don't think closing PVT is the best solution for all of us.

We need to work on some of the problems that we're having with dust. I'm sure PVT would address that. But before we choose to close and not renew their permit, we need to look at our government people, our leaders, and our union leaders on where we gonna take all of this rubbish.

ANONYMOUS (from Audience): Who cares?

Just get it out of here.

MS. DeREIS: We need to care. PVT has put a lot of --

(Inaudible - audience disruption.)

MS. DeREIS: -- and food on a lot of people that live in Waianae.

I want you guys to look at this picture.

Right here is the Google map, Pacific Aggregate,

Larry Wilderman's property. If we vote wrongly for

governor, this is going to be the next landfill in

Waianae. I am watching Mr. George Paris right now.

1 He's a very close friend of Mr. Wilderman and they 2 have made attempts to turn this into a landfill. 3 (Inaudible - audience disruption.) MS. DeREIS: They're already down to the 4 5 ocean level -- right next to a school where children 6 we're trying to educate. Right? We need to shut 7 this down. We need to shut this place down also, 8 because this will be the next landfill. 9 (Inaudible - audience disruption.) HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Excuse me. Can you 10 please let her testify? 11 12 MS. DeREIS: I listened when you were up 13 here. Okay. 14 ANONYMOUS (from Audience): State facts. 15 MS. DeREIS: I am stating facts. Ι 16 listened when you were up here. I know Hawaiians 17 have etiquette and courtesy. 18 These pictures here are Google maps of 19 current landfills in place. Okay? This is Henry 20 Silva construction company in Waianae, on Hawaiian 21 Homes land. I don't qualify for Hawaiian Home land, 22 but a lot of you Hawaiians here do. You should be 23 complaining about this landfill that is next to a

stream, where the asphalt and the petroleum is going

out to Maili Stream and killing the ocean, not --

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(Inaudible - audience disruption.)

MS. DeREIS: Until the government can provide a better place for us to take this demolition rubbish, I support PVT landfill and I say to the Department of Health, Continue to regulate and renew their permit.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Is Pearl Taylor or Courtney Reed here?

ANONYMOUS (from Audience): I don't think so. She went already. Pearl went.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: We'll go to the next. Mel Kahele, Pamela Waterhouse, Shantell-Tiare Tom.

MS. COURTNEY REED: Aloha. Good evening. I want to introduce myself. My name is Courtney Reed. I'm here representing myself, my family, Nanakuli First Baptist Church, as well. On behalf of myself and my family and Nanakuli First Baptist Church, I want to let you all know that we stand in direct opposition of PVT landfill. And I want to get to the basics of why I oppose PVT landfill.

Yes, we can talk about the cultural issues. They're there, they're present and they're real. We can talk about the monetary issues.

They're there, they're present, they're real. But

we need to talk about the health issues, because without good quality of life, we don't stand a chance for anything that comes our way and we need to get people focusing on quality of life.

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Tonight, during the Q and A session before the testimony, we had a chance to talk with all of you and ask questions, and I will be the first to say -- well, not the first to say, but I will back up what everybody said, that none of our questions were answered, no questions were answered tonight.

Now, one of the things that was addressed over and over again was the installation of dust What is being tested with those dust monitors. monitors? I've been told arsenic, heavy metals and Why are we not testing for dust. What is dust? asbestos? And no one can answer that question, why we're not testing for asbestos. Are we so sure that asbestos is not present that we're willing to overlook it? If it is not present, that should be the first thing that you can come to the table with and say asbestos is not present and here's the proof. And no one can provide that proof.

Now, the reason I talk about asbestos is because it is classified as a known human carcinogen, which means it is known to cause cancer,

and when we look at our elders and when we look at our children, are we willing to sacrifice their lives to a known human carcinogen in our backyard, and that landfill is in our backyard, Nanakuli First Baptist Church's backyard and all of your backyard. Do you want cancer filling your lungs every day of your life until it's shut down? And it needs to be shut down. It needs to be shut down now.

2.1

I've also been told that air samples have been taken and conducted over the last several months by one of the ladies here. Where are the results of that? Can anybody answer that? Where are the results? For the last, I was told, six to eight months air sample quality tests have been taken. Where are the results? If they do not show the proof of what we're talking about, put them in front of us and let us see it. If there's nothing to hide, let us see it.

In the late 1970s, the U.S. government banned the use of asbestos, and this is the document right here from the CDC. This is the document from the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. This is a chemical that the government, the federal government has banned; yet we're allowing it to be dumped in our backyard. Not we --

PVT and the state is allowing it to be dumped in our backyard.

The government went in and said, Okay, schools, we need to protect our children, let's remove the wallboard that has asbestos in it.

That's great. We need to protect our children.

We need to protect our schools and make it healthy.

Where do they put it, though, when they take it out?

Where does it go? To that construction landfill where the big sign outside says, We're currently accepting asbestos material. It's in our backyard.

Why are we protecting our schools when we're not protecting our homes? When our children come home from school, what are they coming home to; the same thing that you're trying to protect them against in the schools. It makes no sense, no sense whatsoever.

And I know what PVT says, We double-bag this and we use chemicals on that to control leakage and this and that. Show me the proof. Provide the air sample testing and show me the proof that you're doing what you're supposed to be doing. You've already been cited for noncompliance, PVT. You've already been cited for noncompliance. Right? Okay. How do we know you're gonna continue to comply with

the state government and with the federal government? There are federal regulations for asbestos, but we have no idea if they're being followed, but there's a history saying that it's not being followed, because you've already been cited.

Correct?

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When schools and homes and public use buildings remodel and remove the asbestos material, it goes into our backyard. The only so-called protection is a piece of flimsy green fabric that you can see through and that's supposed to protect us from a cancer-causing agent.

This is from the government, you guys, CDC. People may be exposed to asbestos in their work place, their communities, their homes. If products containing asbestos are dispersed, tiny asbestos fibers are released into the air. When they're breathed in, they will get trapped into the lungs and remain there for a long time. Over time these fibers can accumulate and cause scarring and inflammation, which can affect breathing, and lead to serious health problems. It goes on to say that this cancer-causing chemical and fiber -- that it will cause cancer when exposed over a long period of time on a regular basis, most often in a job where

they work directly with the material or through substantial environmental contact. And this is from the Centers for Disease Control. This is what our federal government is telling us about asbestos that the state and PVT just happened to overlook. Why does it not apply in Nanakuli?

In 2007, the deputy director of environmental health, Mr. Lau, suggested that soil samples indicate no significant levels of hazardous materials. However, the federal government says, and I quote, Evidence suggests that there is no safe level of asbestos exposure. So that little insignificant level that you quoted and said no, it's not a big deal, don't worry, don't worry -- the federal government says otherwise, right here. Any exposure to asbestos is life-threatening.

Some of you may be wondering about the proof of illness. We have church members at Nanakuli First Baptist with ongoing lung infections, have gone through multiple rounds of antibiotic treatment to no avail. Asthma is present.

Migraines are present, allergies, et cetera. Is that proof to you? Probably not. It's probably not enough for you. But we need to remember that evidence suggests there's no safe level of asbestos

exposure.

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The CDC goes on to state that it can take from ten to 40 years or more for symptoms to become present. Where am I going to be in ten to 40 years? Where are you going to be in ten to 40 years and where are our children going to be in ten to 40 years? I know where PVT is going to be in ten to 40 years. They're going to be shut down. That's where they're going to be.

One of the predominant illnesses of asbestos exposure is mesothelioma. You've probably heard about it a lot on TV, lawyers trying to get you to sign up and this and that. Cases of mesothelioma have also been seen in individuals who live close to asbestos mines, is what the CDC says. It says there's a higher occurrence of asbestos-related illness and mesothelioma closer to asbestos mining. Why is that? Because a mine involves excavation and it involves disturbing asbestos fibers. That's exactly what PVT does on a daily basis. They excavate. They dig holes. They dig into the ground. They disturb asbestos fibers. Even if you double-bag it and put the chemical on it and all that, when you're transferring it from the trucks onto your property and taking possession of

it, you're disturbing asbestos fibers, is what you're doing. You're sending it into the air, the particulates into the air. They become airborne and they come into our backyards, my church where my children play, the community children play, where they want to come play basketball. We're trying to provide a safe haven for these kids, only to put them in a situation that would shorten their life span. That is immoral. It's illegal. It's unethical and it should be unconstitutional, and it is unconstitutional.

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The CDC says individuals who have been exposed to asbestos fibers on the job, through the environment or at home via family contact should inform their doctors immediately about their exposure. So since we're supposed to notify our doctors immediately, I want to pose this: We've all had heartfelt concern for the issues at hand. We've all come up here and just bared our souls and told you how we feel about this. Right? That hasn't got your attention. I haven't seen a lot of movement of So emotion on this side of the room tonight. Okay? let me speak it in a language that might get your attention, and that's money. Because human concern doesn't get your attention. Human health doesn't

get your attention. Compassion does not get your attention. So maybe money will.

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Most cases of asbestos or lung cancer in workers occurred 15 years or more after the person was first exposed and most cases of mesothelioma are diagnosed 30 years or more after the first exposure to asbestos. If we don't stop this now, we are handing our children and grandchildren an epidemic of lung cancer and mesothelioma. Not only are we handing them an epidemic, we are handing them the medical bills to go with it. So let me talk in your language, money. The area immediately adjacent to PVT landfill is an area that is underserved in our community. This area already relies heavily on assistance, whether it be food stamps, whether it be housing, Section 8, whether it be QUEST, Medicaid or Medicare. Those medical costs will be handed down to the state. I quarantee you that. They will be handed down to the state. So since we're not talking compassion anymore, we're talking money, maybe we need to really step back and from your perspective decide is this something that we're going to allow to continue to happen so that the state foots the bill, billions and billions of dollars for our children and our grandchildren's

lung infections and cancer? Is that a risk that you're willing to take?

In addition to mesothelioma and lung cancer, there's strong indication that asbestos exposure contributes to gastrointestinal and colorectal cancer, as well as kidney, brain, bladder, laryngeal and other cancers.

It's time for PVT to come to an end. We need to stand up for our children and for our grandchildren and for our elderly and we need to make a difference in their life. They don't need to be walking around 15 years from now with lung cancer, mesothelioma, unable to breathe. We live in the greatest state in the United States and this is how our community is being treated. It's a money issue. At the heart of it, I know, this is a money issue.

We need to put the money aside and look at the people. And you know, when you put all the dots together, you start wondering how this even came to exist, how it even got to this point. And you know, when I started connecting my dots of research, because I'm a research hound, I started finding all these names, like a lobbyist that PVT hired that is the former executive director of the Hawaii State

Ethics Commission, that is also former legal counsel for City and County of Honolulu. Why would PVT need a lobbyest, a paid lobbyest to go persuade politicians to make laws -- put laws into acts that affect their corporation? Why would they need that? Let's think about that for a minute. Why do they need a paid lobbyest that has connections to the county and state? Why would they need that? I know the answer to that and I hope all of you know the answer to that. Thank you for your time. And you guys, we've got to get on this. We've got to shut it down now. Thank you.

MR. MEL KAHELE: My name is Mel Kahele, K-a-h-e-l-e. Actually, I'm gonna keep it short. I don't want to repeat what most of you if not all of you already said. We need to close PVT landfill down.

But you know, there are some areas of concern that I have that may not have been brought up regarding the meetings, the ongoing meetings, the hearings that we've had with the Land Use Commission, with the neighborhood board, and, you know, I've attended five neighborhood boards, Waipahu, Ewa Beach, Waianae, Nanakuli and Kapolei, and it's on the record, Larry, that all of the

neighborhood boards are against landfills,
particularly PVT.

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And I would ask -- I will submit my written testimony after I get done with my oral testimony so you can put it in the record. I want to thank everyone who signed their testimony. I actually -- I gathered almost 100 testimonies opposing PVT. That would also be submitted.

But, you know, I can sit here and repeat what everyone else has already said. So I'll make it short. One concern that is really appalling to me and it should be to you is that we have elected officials. We have people that we voted in, you know, that is not here listening and -- maybe not taking a side, because, you know, we have PVT's livelihood and we also have our livelihood here as residents of the leeward coast. But you know, what's appalling to me is none of them are here. Thank you. None of them are here to listen. Their job is to listen to our concerns, our community concerns and issues, and try to see what they can do to help. I don't see any of them here. Remember, on the 18th do something about it.

I will submit, Larry, all of the testimony that I got on the record. Thank you very much,

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HEARING OFFICER TSEU: At this time we're going to take a five-minute break and get started sharply in five minutes. Thank you.

(Break taken.)

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: At this time we'll get started. Is there a Pamela Waterhouse or Shantell-Tiare Tom?

MS. PAMELA WATERHOUSE: Aloha. My name is Pamela Kaopua Waterhouse and I just wanted to thank everybody that came tonight, that showed up. again, it does indicate times are changing, that Nanakuli is not asleep, that there are people here filled with compassion for many causes. One important one that drives me here -- I have a two-year old here this evening. I'm only still here because my name is on the bottom of the two-mile list of people that have come to express themselves, and I'm very much -- all of the sentiments that were expressed tonight -- taking a position that opposes extension or expansion of the landfill of PVT is why I'm here. So I have strong sentiments about that. Much of how I feel has already been expressed and I want to say, too, I don't know what more it takes.

I wanted to express tonight, also, I was

asked specifically by a family member for the person that mentioned George Paris's name, that you be very careful about what you say, that what you said was not fact. He is adamantly opposed to any and all landfills being raised in this community and anywhere else that he lives. That's a fact. And be careful not to use that name if you don't know what you're saying about him, please.

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And I want to thank again the people that have showed up this evening, because it takes a lot for people. Time is valuable and the fact that there was many people here tonight, you people need to realize, you know, exactly what it is you're facing and the fact that this is a mountain of people. The mountain was built right behind.

I'm here -- okay. I can start my two minutes now, because that was all just trying to thank the community and setting the facts straight.

I worked with children at First Baptist
Church of Nanakuli. On a weekly basis I've cleaned
the tables there, week in and week out, and let me
tell you, it's not just dirt; it is a pile on the
table, it is thick.

And I don't know what bruddah who was here saying he works there every day -- don't be in

denial. It's not coming from all over creation. We are right next to the property. There is no doubt where this dirt comes from. And also, there's contaminants held in this dirt. Okay? It's not just, you know, from the beach, because they test things to a depth there.

But really, Department of Health, study is an understatement. There needs to be a really comprehensive study covering, you know, the environmental issues, the health. I mean, I don't know what more you need. This is not the first time the issues have been raised. This is not the first time these people have showed up to these hearings to express the same issues that have been stated tonight. This is not the first time. I'm privileged to be here this time to speak and not happy right now because of everything that's gone on, but -- and I'm grateful -- thank you.

This lady right here who lives right beside the church, I couldn't barely hear what she says, but she has photographs for you, evidence of what it is she has gone through given the environment in which she lives. And she's not in Waikiki. She's right beside this property. Okay. Evidence -- you people need evidence. The people

are here speaking. They have children, faces that go with these issues. It is real.

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We are, again, grateful that bruddah who was really educated, MIT person, is here. These people are not dumb anymore. These are people that know what's going on, understand the issues, know the cause and are here to speak against what it is they have been living. So please, emphatically, hear what is being said, please.

In addition to working with the children at the church, because they are -- I love the kids, because they're a part of this community.

The dirt, again, major issue,

contaminants. I, by trade, am an unexploded

ordinance technician. I work with bombs. My first

experience was Kahoolawe. Because of that and my

love for cleaning the aina, I've worked at Schofield

recently, contracted out at Makua Valley. We remove

the explosives from the ground. The contaminants

held within an explosive -- firecrackers is minor.

The stuff they put in the ground that comes from

these demolitions and it's after the (inaudible),

the kind of waste that's being brought in is

demolition waste from construction; lethal, the

contaminants within that. The fact that --

How do I know that we're being contaminated by this stuff? The fact that dust gets over there. There's not enough measure of trying to control what it is that's harming us, nowhere near enough. So study upon study upon study that you need to satisfy yourself. Please, go get what it is that you need. We are here telling you, because we live here -- nowhere else -- on the land that contains these things.

I would also like to urge, please, sir, the mountain that you brought, spend whatever millions of dollars that you need investing in removing that mountain, because the contaminants that have been placed into this mountain that is high now are killing us, as well. You cannot control rain water. When rain water comes down, it spills across the land. Contaminants are not being contained.

So with that, I just want to say thank you again to all of those residents that care about the place that they live, that are here to tell you the truth. They have nothing to gain from coming here tonight but to say, Please, hear us -- not just hear us -- listen. The testimony is being recorded. It's being written. This has been done before.

Please use it to make a difference. Thank you.

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HEARING OFFICER TSEU: I'm going to call the last four. Kyle Kajihiro -- I'm sorry -- Karen Awana, Alexandria Matsushima and Jeanette Grace.

MR. KYLE KAJIHIRO: Aloha. My name is

Kyle Kajihiro. I live in Mohihi. I work for the

American Friends Service Committee, which is a peace
and justice organization. We also worked with youth
from Waianae for two summers, Ka Makani Ka Ulu o

Waianae, and last year we came out and mapped some
of the sites in this area. We also went and knocked
on doors around the Mohihi Street, that area, and
what we were shocked to find, every house we went to
had -- people had respiratory problems and asthma,
and when we did some research with the health data,
what we found is Waianae has the highest rates of
asthma, adult and childhood asthma.

So, you know, it might be very difficult and it might actually be a red herring to try to pin one cause to a medical condition. That's always how they throw us off the course, by trying to say, well, prove it. But shouldn't be up to the community that is suffering the impact to prove causation. It should be the responsibility of those who are adding elements into the environment to

prove that it's safe. That's (Inaudible - audience disruption.) And it's a basic --

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I've done work with environmental justice groups in the United States and what I see here in Waianae is some of the worst environmental racism that I've seen anywhere.

You have to always consider the cumulative impacts, not just one site, but the impacts over time, the impacts of all the adjacent activities, the impacts -- the interactions between different activities, and here in Waianae we have maybe a third of the land is occupied by the military. Up in Lualualei you have storage of munitions. There's toxic sites. Depleted uranium and chemical weapons were stored there. Some of those chemical weapons were dumped in the sea now, yeah. We have the radio towers that emit electromagnetic radiation. hazard arc is about a mile. It goes all the way to And we know that there's been traveling cumula clusters in the various community. They couldn't prove the causation because the sample was too small. But for those kids that was enough, yeah.

So here we have, you know, people giving you testimony that there are health problems. I

think that is evidence enough, that one more factor is too much. It should be taken off. So we support ending the permit for PVT and begin cleaning it up.

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And I like the idea of recycling; although if it causes more dust and contamination, that would counteract the benefit. So if we're going to remove toxic material from the underlying areas, I would suggest that there be some solution where you could create a covering or some containment for that material, like they do when you remove asbestos; you create a negative pressure system, you pipe air out through a filter and you create a negative pressure so that no particles get out of that system. could create some kind a sealed system to remove the material from the ground, take it out and get it recycled, that would take out another toxic source that would affect ground water, and so that might be a way of containing the toxins and removing the opala and cleaning up this community for the long term.

The issue of zoning is -- you know, it's inconceivable that this landfill was sited here in the first place. I don't know how that happened so close to a residential area. That's why you have

zoning laws. That's why you have those regulations. So probably somebody got paid or something to make this happen.

But what it does is it creates a slippery slope, yeah. Now they're looking at the land across the street for another landfill and there's proposal of changing zoning up the road to industrial, from ag to industrial. That's going to create a cascade effect, because you're now isolating all these areas, turning it in to urban uses that will begin to erode the agricultural benefit of these lands. So I think we need to consider those cumulative effects and begin turning these lands back into productive agricultural uses that are more sustainable for the community.

I just want to say that -- in closing, that living in a clean and healthy environment is a basic human right under international law, under the declaration of the rights of indigenous people, under the state constitution. Everyone has a right to a clean and healthy environment, and part of the right of environmental justice is that the communities affected get to say what -- they get to say yes or no to the things that are going to impact their health. That's called self-determination and

this community is now demanding self-determination for what happens with this landfill. I think that the state, the regulators need to listen to that call for ending this landfill, cleaning it up and restoring this community to health and integrity. Thank you.

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MS. ALEXANDRIA MATSUSHIMA: Hello, everybody. My name is Alexandria Matsushima. live at 87-1810 Mohihi Street. The landfill stay by my house. I get plenty for say, but I cannot say I have this problem with dust. My baby 'em. Okay. got BOPD, bronchopulmonary disease. She was on oxygen since she was four years old part-time until she was five. We gotta chronically clean the house. All our windows always shut. Our house is like a We -- there's like no life in our house, because it's hot. My baby's room gotta have an air con. My son is 19. He has asthma. His room gotta be air con.

It's like I work for PVT, because PVTs in my house. Because, you know, when you work 40 hours a week, you gotta come home work 40 hours a night, because you constantly gotta clean, dust. And I know they put water in the day because of the dust. You have people monitoring the dust. They stand in

here, No more dust. But you know when we go clean, when everybody go home after they work 40 hours a week, you sit in your yard and you look in the sky, you see all the dust. Who monitoring the dust when we sleeping? I can wash my car 10:00 at night, come out in the morning and my car's full of dust, because PVT is on the area -- it's a low area and it's all dirt.

Nanakuli's famous for that kind whirlwind, yeah, which we call devil winds. You can see the wind pick up the dust, throw 'em in the air, go over the green fence and land in your yard. I just oppose that.

And I should get paid for cleaning,
because I work for PVT. Because it's in my house
every day, all night. I can be a chronic with the
Clorox and the vacuum. The vacuum won't work. You
gotta use Clorox. You need wet rag everything. I
so tired. Ten years of that. I working overtime at
home, which I should be enjoying my house. Because
I'm active in the community -- I used to go
football, Waianae junior bowler, west side softball.
I'm always for the community. But yeah, and I for
the park, too. And I just wanted to say that -- I
went wait so long, I forget already.

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Before you guys go digging, yeah, and you gonna remove -- I know you guys like do that -before you give them the permit, what about when had the fire under ground for all that kind burning? You know, if you guys going -- you guys gotta look into that, because that ash, if you guys gonna dig that area up, that ash gonna come into our community and it's a health hazard. So please look into that. Please dig into that. If you gotta get one (inaudible) for dig in the ground, notice where that air monitor, 'cause that not gonna work. Get into it, dig into it. Just like me, I work for PVT, I'm always dirty and dusty from that place. Please do that. Go into it. Okay. Thank you. HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Jeanette Grace and

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Jeanette Grace and then after that will be Paul Paaaina.

MS. JEANETTE GRACE: Good evening, everybody. My name is Jeanette Grace and I am a leeward coast resident for over 40 years. What I'm about to say tonight is probably something that you might have already heard and something that you don't want to hear or you don't want to accept.

But I do believe that it all begins with education. Okay? I've had the ability to go into PVT and see for myself what the landfill looks like.

Okay? I've been there many occasions, windy days, sunny days, rainy days, cloudy days, and I have to say that the way they run the landfill, I was amazed because it's so clean. You know, it's so clean and so tidy. Everything is so organized. It's a well-synched wheel. It's just -- everything is good, and I'm not saying that because my husband, my family or anything like that. I can actually say that because I've been there. I've seen with my own eyes. Okay? I'm not influenced by anybody.

I also was lucky enough to be able to watch their DVD. They have a presentation, and wow, it's very educational, very educational. And I think that's something that the community should actually look into. I know PVT offers tours.

A lot of people say or they think, Oh, why should I go over there for? They should just shut it down, just like that. Well, you know what? This is not a perfect world and it doesn't just happen like that. You know we live in an island state. We don't have the luxuries and the capabilities like the mainland where you can travel and you can take all this opala somewhere else where there's nobody around. We're very limited with the land that we have and we have to utilize it the best way we can.

And yeah, everybody says, Not in my backyard, not in my backyard. Nobody wants it in their backyard, but what choice do we really have, you know, what choice? All I can say is that yeah, maybe you don't want PVT here, but the way PVT maintains itself and operates is clean.

I mean, I understand you guys have concerns and, you know, I understand that. I'm a parent. I'm a grandparent. I have family down here. I have property in Nanakuli right next to the landfill. I'm there all the time and I can see from my mother-in-law's house what happens over there.

We cannot control dust devils. It happens everywhere. I have my business in Campbell. We come across that, too. There's nothing we can do. That's mother nature.

But all I can ask is that the community takes the time and educates themselves. Call PVT. If you guys don't want to take the tour, at least ask them, you know what, that DVD Jeanette Grace was talking about, can we have a copy, we want to see it. Take a look at it and then maybe call them up and, You know what, I get one group of maybe like five, ten people or just me and my family, we want to come and take a look firsthand to see what the

inside of PVT looks like.

Because a lot of people, they only see it from the roadway. All they see is this big mountain. But what they don't realize and understand is that it goes beyond that. And the Department of Health, you know, they give the permit, and they have a responsibility to everybody to make sure that PVT complies with everything that they're supposed to be doing, and if they don't, I'm pretty sure the board of health is down there doing something about it. So let's have some faith in the board of health that they are doing what they need to be done, that PVT is complying. And from what I can see with my own eyes and what I know, it's that they are in compliance. So thank you for your time.

MR. PAUL PAAAINA: Am I the last guy?
HEARING OFFICER TSEU: I think so, yeah.

MR. PAAAINA: My name is Paul Paaaina,
P-a-a-a-i-n-a. You know, I have been sitting here
and, you know, tonight again and I went to -- I
think we had two other meetings at the church. I
went to those -- or maybe three. I think maybe I
went to the landfill once, as well, with Mufi.

But anyway, I've been going to this stuff a couple of times and the concerns I've been hearing

is almost the same. You know, I almost left and I really didn't want to come up to begin with, you know. That's why I guess I last, because I learned if you going to testify, sign up right when you come. But anyway, you know, I don't want to wake up one day and my grandkids ask me, Papa, how come you never do nothing, you know. So I want to stand up and just know that in my mind that I did something.

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You know, I try to figure out one win-win situation, you know. Of course I'm against PVT.

You know, I mean, Oh, no, gonna have a construction site down the road from my house another couple of years? I'm sure nobody would like that by their house. And, you know, I have compassion for bruddah, them. You know, we all gotta put food on our table, you know, and that's the way the world turns, you know.

And poor thing -- I look around.

Everybody tired. Poor guy over there, oh, he looks real tired. I know everybody gotta go work tomorrow.

But, you know, I suggested this to everybody the first time I testified at the church and -- to take it into consideration that the solution, the win-win situation is that just move

the project to where it's not next to one residential area. You know, I mean I know you quys heard this all night, but for me, that's the win-win thing. You know, we can still keep our jobs, you Why don't we just put it in a contaminated area -- I mean an area that's already contaminated. You know, I suggested that we do that up at Kunia. They're already dumping up there. You know, this place has been contaminated for years, these pesticides that's been going on in the cane fields for centuries -- or at least one century. But yeah, nobody lives up there in the middle of the cane fields. Nobody gonna complain. You know, they're already doing it. You know, I talked to Mufi about it, you know, why don't we just move it there, they already started. I mean, they said there's some kind of illegal dumping or whatever, but it just makes sense to me, you know, where the people is not going to be concerned, you know.

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I can sit here and I can tell you everything what everybody said, and I feel strongly about that, you know. But after coming tonight and I sat here and I looked, Oh, that's my friend them over there, wow, they work PVT. You know what I mean? You know, and I look -- my cousin work over

there, you know, and it's like bruddah work over there, you know. We all gotta put food on our table, so, you know, to try to fight amongst ourselves, you know, we not gonna get nowhere.

That's what -- I hate to point fingers.

That's what they like us do. That's what they like us do. So let's not be like that, you know.

And the last thing we want to do is put this mess in somebody else's backyard. I don't know nobody in Hawaii Kai, but, you know, why take our opala and put it in somebody else's backyard? We've got -- that's what we're concerned about tonight, they putting 'em in our backyard. Let's put it somewhere where nobody live. That's all I got.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: At this time did I miss anybody that wanted to testify that has not already?

MS. JEWELYNN KIRKLAND: My name is

Jewelynn Kirkland. My last name is K-i-r-k-l-a-n-d.

Aloha, everyone. My name is Jewelynn Kirkland, as I mentioned. I'm a Nanakuli High and Intermediate

School environmental science teacher and I asked my students to come to this meeting tonight, and there was about four of them that attended, and part of the reason for attending the meeting is to learn

about all these things that we're talking about and that we have to make a decision, and as Mr. Paaaina mentioned, that there is not a win-win here. We hope to find one.

So the project that my students are doing is called stewardship, about how to balance between land and management of waste and people. So I'm hoping that when our children are being educated that they will come up with a solution for us if we don't find it here in the next ten years or in the near future.

So I'm glad that everybody had a comment, and I wasn't going to make a comment myself, because I try to stay on the down- low. But I think it's important that my students see me come up here and if I ask them to come, then I should make a comment. So I want -- I was almost into that Honua Power because I was like, all right, they can recycle, but then I didn't realize that they are mining to get it. I was under the impression that the wood that was being used was current -- it's probably current items that would come into the landfill and including those that is underneath the land.

And, you know, I live here in Nanakuli. I live on Mokiawe Street. I went to Makaha

Elementary, Waianae High School. I went to the mainland and I was there for 15 years and got educated there. So I came home and I'm now home to take care of my people. So my kuleana is to help our children learn and make a decision on their own, on their own, but take the time to learn about it.

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neighbor right next door works at PVT. Pacific
Aggregate, my best friend is the manager there.
Okay? So it's very sensitive and I love all of them and I understand we all have to put food on the table. So it's not that I don't want to make a commitment to PVT here or PVT not here. But that we have to come to a point where we gotta make a decision that will take care of all of us.

So as an educator, I want my students to learn that you need to come here and make public comments. If you feel that your opinion, your heart is -- where it belongs is to be against it, but you also should come here if you feel that you're for it. But you need to have supportive evidence. And as our previous speaker who went to MIT -- he's correct. Science can take data and manipulate it to what they want to use it for. Statisticians can take information and they can skew data if they want

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So in conclusion, I thank you for taking the time and being here for this. I just want to make sure our people are educated. Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER TSEU: Is there anybody else that would like to testify before we conclude with this hearing?

MR. KAHAKU PINERO: Hello. My name is Kahaku Pinero. Last name Pinero, P-i-n-e-r-o. I just felt like I should kinda express myself, because I've been here since the beginning and I get plenty on my mind. You know, I'm only 17 right now. I just went start college and I'm learning about all this kind environmental justice stuff. I went join one program in -- during the summer. That's how I started to learn about this. And, you know, my, I guess, thought on this is -- well, I graduated from Ke Kula Kaiapuni 'O Anuenue. That's one Hawaiian immersion school, and I've been in Hawaiian immersion since kindergarten to 12th grade and like what we do is we learn about like Hawaiian culture and whatnot. And when we learn about our aina, there's something called aloha aina, and that aloha aina has a lot to do with Hawaiians. That is what

Hawaiians live for. That's what kept Hawaiians alive. Everything that has to do with Hawaiians is aloha aina, and when you think aloha aina, you think of like love and then land. Yet it means like -- it means more than that. There isn't no -- there's no specific meaning to it.

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And I felt like we should -- I felt like our community is missing a lot of Hawaiian values and stuff. And when we think of like our community, a community is where like a bunch of people live and that's like our ohana and we're supposed to be there for each other, supposed to -- you know, everything supposed to be good in an ohana, and when they talk about construction and how like a lot of people from the Waianae -- from Waianae, how we work construction, I feel like some, I quess, maybe -how some companies, you know, how Waianae's kind of a poor place, like we not like the richest place on the island and we all need jobs and I feel like a lot of companies, they put out the jobs, and us, we need the jobs, so we take them because we need money for live and we taking them unaware of what's like the effects or the -- what's gonna happen in the long run. And I feel like we should take a lot of this stuff into consideration and --

1 I had all this stuff to say, but I forgot. 2 Sorry. Just I was happy for be here and hear 3 everything. I like to hear everybody's mana'o and 4 whatnot. I do -- I am against PVT and I feel that 5 it's mostly because I feel that it's unfair that we 6 have most of the industrial sites and I can see like 7 maybe what if every district had their own, you 8 know, industrial site; you take care of your own 9 trash, not everything comes to our site. 10 But mahalo for listening and thank you. 11 HEARING OFFICER TSEU: I'd like to thank 12 everybody who participated in this hearing. 13 appreciate you being very patient tonight.

I just want to remind everyone that the Department of Health will respond to the testimony comments this evening. They will be posting the material on their website. And for written testimony, it has been extended until September 7th, close of business.

The public hearing is now concluded. Time is 10:53 p.m. Thank you.

(Hearing concluded at 10:53 p.m.)

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1	CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF HAWAII)
3) SS. CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU)
4	
5	I, SUE M. FLINT, Notary Public, State of
6	Hawaii, do hereby certify:
7	That on September 2, 2010 at 7:00 p.m.
8	this public hearing was taken down by me in machine
9	shorthand and was thereafter reduced to typewriting
10	under my supervision;
11	That this 135-page transcript represents to
12	the best of my ability, a true and correct
13	transcript of the proceedings had in the foregoing
14	matter.
15	I further certify that I am not an
16	attorney for any of the parties hereto, nor in any
17	way concerned with the cause.
18	.11-
19	DATED this 14th day of September,
20	2010, in Honolulu, Hawaii.
21	A M. FLANIA
22	SUE M. FLINT, CSR 274 TOTAR, 87-410
23	Notary Public, State of Hawaiin My Commission Exp: July 23, 2014
24	Try Committee of Language